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ADDRESSES

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The Canadian Club *of* Toronto

SEASON 1908-09

Edited by the Literary Correspondent



TORONTO :

WARWICK BRO'S AND RUTTER, LIMITED

1909



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<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	G. A. Howell.
<i>Literary Correspondent,</i>	-	-	-	E. R. Peacock.

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<i>2nd Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	G. A. Howell.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	E. J. Hathaway.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	G. Herbert Wood
<i>Literary Correspondent,</i>	-	-	-	J. R. Bone.

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<i>2nd Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	C. W. I. Woodland.
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<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	G. Herbert Wood.
<i>Literary Correspondent,</i>	-	-	-	J. R. Bone.

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<i>1st Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	John Turnbull.
<i>2nd Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	R. Home Smith.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	A. E. Huestis.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	T. H. Mason.
<i>Literary Correspondent,</i>	-	-	-	J. H. W. Mackie.

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G. A. Morrow, Frank M. Gray, S. J. Sharp,
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OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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<i>1st Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	Dr. A. J. MacKenzie.
<i>2nd Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	Geo. A. Morrow.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	A. E. Huestis.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	T. H. Mason.
<i>Literary Correspondent,</i>	-	-	-	J. H. W. Mackie.

Committee.

W. E. Long, E. J. Kylie, J. P. Hynes,
W. Ridout Wadsworth, H. D. Eby, A. H. Gregg,
Jno. Y. Reid. E. R. Peacock.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1907-1908.

<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	John Turnbull.
<i>1st Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	Geo. H. D. Lee
<i>2nd Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	T. H. Mason.
<i>Secretary,</i>			}	J. H. W. Mackie.
<i>Literary Correspondent,</i>				
<i>Assistant Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	Austin Hutchinson.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	R. J. Dilworth.

Committee.

A. F. Park,	Thomas Findley,	J. M. Lalor,
E. N. Armour,	F. H. Deacon,	J. F. Mackay,
Prof. W. S. W. McLay,	Mark H. Irish.	

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Canadian Club of Toronto

(Founded 1897).

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Club shall be called the Canadian Club of Toronto.
2. It is the purpose of the Club to foster patriotism by encouraging the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada, and by endeavoring to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and progress of the Dominion as may be desirable and expedient.
3. (a) There shall be two classes of members—active and honorary.
(b) Any man at least eighteen years of age, who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and who is in sympathy with the objects of the Club, shall be eligible for membership.
(c) Honorary membership may be conferred on such persons as in the opinion of the Club may be entitled to such distinction.
4. Applications for membership must be made in writing through two members of the Club in good standing, and the names must be announced at a regular meeting of the Club and voted upon at next Executive meeting. Two black balls shall exclude.
5. (a) Honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of fees, but shall neither vote nor hold office.
(b) Active members shall pay in advance an annual fee of Two Dollars.
(c) No one shall be a member in good standing until he shall have paid his annual fee, such fee being due and payable on or before November 30th of each year.

(d) Only members in good standing shall be eligible for office or have the right to vote at any meeting of the Club.

(e) Fees of members elected after November 30 shall forthwith become due and payable.

(f) All members whose fees are in arrears shall be so notified by the Treasurer, and if the same are not paid within ten days thereafter, their names shall be struck from the roll.

6. (a) The officers of the Club shall consist of a President, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Literary Correspondent, Treasurer, and several others holding no specific office. These officers, together with the last retiring President, shall constitute the Executive Committee.

(b) The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Club, which shall be held on the last Monday in April, and shall hold office until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected.

(c) Nominations shall be made by a nominating committee appointed at a meeting to be held at least one week previous to the annual meeting. Their report shall be received at the annual meeting and either adopted in its entirety or after amendment, on motion and ballot.

(d) In case of demission of office, whether by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy thereby caused shall be filled by the Executive Committee. The person so elected shall hold office until the next annual meeting.

7. (a) Subject to special action by the Club, the conduct of its affairs shall be vested in the Executive Committee.

(b) The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President, and five members shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Where the President is unable or refuses to call a meeting, three members of the Executive may do so by giving the others at least 24 hours' notice in writing.

8. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

(a) The President, when present, shall preside at all meetings and shall upon request inform the Club of the proceedings of the Executive Committee since the last report, receive and read motions and cause the sense of the meeting to be taken on them, preserve order and direct the proceedings of the meeting in regular course. There shall be no appeal from the rul-

ing of the Chair unless requested by at least five members and carried by a two-thirds vote.

(b) In the absence of the President, the senior Vice-President present shall preside and perform the duties of the President and have his privileges.

(c) In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, a chairman for the meeting shall be chosen by the open vote of those present.

(d) The Literary Correspondent shall have charge of all correspondence of a literary character, and shall edit any literary matter issued by the Club, and in a general way promote and guard the interests of the Club in the daily and periodical press.

(e) The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due the Club, issue receipts therefor, and pay all authorized accounts.

(f) The Secretary shall take minutes at all meetings of the Club as well as those of the Executive Committee. He shall issue notices of meetings and perform those duties usually appertaining to the office.

(g) In the absence of the Secretary his duties shall devolve upon the Assistant Secretary.

9. (a) Meetings held on Mondays between 1 and 2 p.m. shall be deemed regular meetings and shall be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee, except during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. Special meetings may be held at any time or place at the call of the President or three members of the Executive Committee.

(b) No notice of ordinary meetings shall be necessary, but notice in writing of all annual and special meetings shall be sent to each member of the Club.

(c) Fifty members in good standing present at any meeting of the Club shall constitute a quorum.

10. Two auditors shall be elected by open vote at the meeting provided for in clause 6, and shall embody their report in the Treasurer's annual statement.

11. This Constitution may be amended at the annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, by a two-thirds vote of the members present, after one week's notice of such amendment.

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THE CANADIAN CLUB OF TORONTO

ADDRESSES 1908-09

(October 23, 1908.)

Our Business Partner, John Bull.

BY LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Canadian Club :

I feel greatly honored that the members of the Canadian Club should, during the climax of the general election, have found time to entertain me, but my surprise is the less because I am well aware of the worldwide repute of this institution in the matter of hospitality.

I have not been in Toronto for many years, but I see around me on all sides evidence of sane enterprise and expansion, and am delighted to hear from other parts of Canada of the initiative that is being shown by your citizens in the development of this vast country.

Since my first visit fifteen years ago, the place that has been taken in the world by the Dominion is certainly one of the most extraordinary developments in the history of any people.

Canada has learned how to make itself known to other nations; has learned how to attract to itself a vast tide of immigration, some of it good, some of it not so good; it has gained confidence in itself; it has begun to realize the vast wealth of its North and Northwestern possessions.

The earlier efforts to attract visitors to Canada were not of the wisest kind. My first visit was to the Ice Carnival at Montreal when Europe was first placarded with the delights of your winter. Naturally enough when you emphasize the winter and the snow people on our side of the water thought these were your chief product, and it was hardly kind of you afterwards to get cross with some of our poets who dwelt upon that stimulating feature of your climate.

You are much wiser in making Canada known in London now by your magnificent exhibit at the Franco-British Exhibition, which is beyond doubt the most attractive in that wonderfully successful international show room.

Canada has become known in Europe, and more especially in England, to an extent not yet realized by your people. During my first visit I was constantly buttonholed by newspaper reporters as to the Englishmen's lack of knowledge of Canadian geography. We have changed all that. There is no ignorance of Canada now in the United Kingdom.

I wish there were a little greater knowledge of the British Empire in Canada.

Sometimes I see in Canadian newspapers advertisements to which is appended "No Englishmen need apply." That in my humble judgment is hardly a wise announcement. Since I came to Canada the first time Englishmen, (I use the word for brevity, but I mean of course always the English, Scotch and Irish) have been applying themselves in *other* directions and have applied themselves extremely well.

Lord Cromer has developed Egypt and the Soudan from Khartoum and beyond that right down to Cairo and has made Egypt agriculturally much the wealthiest country in the world. This he has accomplished entirely by the assistance of Englishmen.

Sir Frank Swettenham has developed the vast Malay States. Englishmen have opened and developed Burma and British East Africa. Millions of British capital have been poured into the Argentine Republic there to be developed by Britons. Throughout continental Europe scores of British mining, lighting and attraction schemes have been put into operation, I take it then either that you get the refuse Englishmen in Canada, or the Canadian being so busy at home has not done much travelling beyond Charing Cross and the Strand.

The notion that no Englishmen need apply has unfortunately gained great ground in England, and it is very likely to keep able and capable young men from coming here and certainly has the effect of deterring capital.

I am hopeful by the instrumentality of my newspapers of increasing travel to this continent and to create a return current of Canadian travel, especially toward the greatest of all business partners, the British Empire.

It is unfortunate that in Canada you suffer very greatly from a lack of direct British news. Thanks to the enterprise of your Post Office there is now cheap postage between the

Dominion and the Mother country. Thanks to the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway there is a splendid steamboat service between Montreal and Liverpool. This coming and going ought to be immensely beneficial to the business relations of Canada and all other parts of the British Empire. The new postal arrangements enable us to send you our newspaper, magazine and periodical literature much more cheaply than before. I have been delighted to see much greater evidence of the circulation of purely British literature this time than on my previous visit.

With fast steamers, cheaper cable rates, more Canadian news in British newspapers and more British news in Canadian newspapers, business relations between both countries will be surely strengthened.

Canada has been blessed in this critical juncture of its history by the uprising of a wonderful group of men. And it is curious to notice that this has been the history of the British Empire always. As organizers we cannot compete with the Germans and other continental people. We have no written constitution like your neighbors in the United States, but it would seem as though the very looseness of our organization and bond of empire was its chief strength. As I grow older I have come to realize that businesses and nations can be ruined by over organization.

It is our British system to "muddle through" as Lord Rosebery said. Muddling through means that the best man gets to the top. And here in Canada we see that when you wanted them there came from the other side of the water, mostly from Scotland, as fine a group of men as ever built an empire.

I cannot make exception, but if there be one I should like to name, it is Lord Strathcona, who from my personal observation in London has done vast work for Canada and Great Britain. I have found that splendid old gentleman at work in his office at seven and eight o'clock at night, and I can assure you that he does not spare the newspapers. With Lord Strathcona it is Canada first and all the time. You will be lucky if you find a successor possessed of his parts.

Now a few words with regard to your business partnership with John Bull.

Undeveloped territory, energy and a supply of the best brain and labor of the best races, are in themselves very fine commercial assets. But there is the other necessity of capital, and in that matter you stand practically unrivalled. You

Canadians have on the other side of the Atlantic, a very wealthy old gentleman with a great belief in his own kith and kin, wherever it may be in the world. I sometimes see suggested that business enterprise connected with John Bull may meet the fate of the lady who went out with the tiger. But that is not so. John Bull likes security, it is true, and he is all the time looking for more 4 per cent. investments. The common stock, with the unlimited profit (and the risk, of course) he leaves to the pioneer, and you can hardly expect him to do otherwise. For, as I have hinted, John Bull's investments are not by any means confined to Canada. At the present time Englishmen and Scotchmen in South America are actively demanding the old gentleman's help, and getting it. Railroads, electric traction, land development and mining, are absorbing millions of English pounds, and thousands of able Englishmen, in South America alone, every year. Despite the competition of European nations and the rise of the Japanese, John Bull's investments in the far East are still increasing, and are likely to increase. There they have had experience of the old gentleman as an investor for two hundred years, and they like his ways.

I emphasize these points because I have occasionally found two types of Canadians; one that thinks the old man is merely a grasping bondholder, and the other, a more dangerous class, think that he is an old fellow easily played with. The latter theory is a very dangerous one, because there is this about John Bull—if he once loses confidence I doubt whether he will ever regain it. The goods you deliver to him must, in the language of Uncle Sam, be "straight," and then must be delivered on time.

Treat the British investor well. Remember that stock, unlike gardens, needs no watering, and the question of capital, generally the most burning one in new communities, will not disturb you.

You have plenty of your own capital in Toronto. The business men of Toronto and Montreal are known the world over for their courage, shrewdness, and their wise use of capital. But remember that you are building a nation of perhaps fifty and perhaps one hundred millions. Who knows? It is well, therefore, to have always with you, the affectionate regard and business interest of the country from which I come.

(October 27, 1908.)

The Imperial Question.

BY RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MILNER, G.C.B.

LORD MILNER : *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—It is perhaps rather unfortunate that the subject on which I have undertaken to address you to-night is a political subject. I think that even the most ardent devotee of political discussion must feel a certain satiety on the day after a hotly contested election. All I can promise is, that if my subject is political it is not at any rate in party politics; that is, it has nothing whatever to do with the subjects which at present form the staple of party politics in this country. My opinions, no doubt, and my subject no doubt will excite, they must excite, differences of opinion, but those differences will not be on the lines of ordinary party cleavage. Now may I make one or two preliminary remarks. I have not come to this country as a lecturer or as a propagandist. The object of my visit, in so far as it was not a purely private one, was to become acquainted with Canada, and the opinions of its people. From that point of view my visit has been an immense and unmitigated success. I have derived more instruction from it than I can say. Whether it would not have been better to allow me to improve my own mind without being compelled to exhibit its emptiness by making speeches is another question, but whatever may be the charms and advantages of the role of silent observer I have been deprived of them by the vigilance and enterprise of your Canadian Clubs. (Applause.) Like the robber barons of old whose castles lined the great mediæval trade routes, they insist in taking their toll from the passing traveller. I have successfully avoided several of them. Where it is hopeless, where evasion is hopeless, I pay up cheerfully and look as if I liked it. And perhaps it would be rather mean when one has been received everywhere by everybody with so much helpful kindness and hospitality, it would be rather mean to try and avoid the visitor's tax, but I want you to understand that it is not a voluntary contribution. I am not volunteering my opinions. I am called upon to stand and deliver them. Under these circumstances I can only do so frankly. Any other course would neither show respect for you or self respect, but if these opinions, being pronounced ones, their expression

knocks up against the prejudices of some, and disturbs the contented inertia of others, I decline to be responsible for the moral and intellectual damages resulting therefrom.

And now, not to detain you too long, may I take one or two things for granted. In the first place it may seem conceited of me but I will take it for granted that the bulk of this audience at least is acquainted in a general way with the spirit in which I approach the question of the relations of Canada to the Mother Country, and to the other parts of the British Empire, and I will assume further, and this is perhaps a somewhat bolder assumption, that that spirit is in general harmony with the spirit and temper almost of all those in Canada who have thought much and earnestly on this question. I believe that it is the predominating, I will not say the universal, desire of the people of this country not only to maintain the ties which happily unite them to the other states under the common crown, not only to maintain the ties, but to draw them closer, and foster more intimate commercial and social relations, a better mutual understanding, a greater mutual helpfulness. (Applause.) Underlying that desire is a conception, imperfectly grasped perhaps, but growing constantly more definite and stronger, the conception of the Empire as an organic whole, consisting of nations completely independent in their local affairs, and possessing distinct individualities, but still having certain great ideals and objects in common by virtue of which they are capable of having a common policy and a common life. Well now if that is the general desire the question is how to realize it? and here opinions differ widely. My own opinion is that if people, already friendly and closely related, are anxious of becoming more friendly and more closely related, to develop, to increase their mutual intercourse the only way is for them to do something together. (Applause.) To do a big thing if possible, but in any case to do things of some moment, things that are worth doing. To take up this or that or the other piece of practical business and co-operative, not to stand talking of your great sympathy and affection. That seems to me to be the true method, and there are many opportunities for practical co-operation between each part of the Empire. Some have been taken, many more there are that have not been, and are rather being missed. It is quite a mistake to suppose that nothing can be done. An enormous deal can be done even with our present instruments, and if these instruments are imperfect it is only by using them that we can devise better instruments. I know that there are many people who think that you can do

nothing unless you have as a preliminary some Imperial Council or Parliament representative of all parts of the Empire. I do not agree with that. Don't misunderstand me. I am and always have been a federalist. I cannot conceive myself how any permanent, all-round, effective co-operation of the different parts of the Empire, for the protection and development of their common interests can be possible without the creation of some common organ, an executive body, representative of all parts, each several part of the Empire, which every part of the Empire shall regard as belonging to it, definitely charged with the care of common interests and armed with the means of protecting them effectively. For my own part I do not think that the creation of such an organ presents as many difficulties as it is commonly supposed to present. While I hold that opinion I regard the creation of this executive as being at the end of the process of substantial development and not at the beginning. (Applause.) It may come more or less quickly or there may be some other solution which with our present knowledge and experience, on the basis rather our present knowledge and experience, I personally may not be able to conceive. What is certain is that we can only arrive at the best system of co-operation by actual co-operation with the instruments at present in our hands and with regard to the problems immediately before us. (Applause.) Do not let us allow differences of opinions as to the ultimate constitution of the Empire—I do not deprecate the discussion of it, in fact I welcome it, but I do not wish it to absorb us and that everywhere we can work together for the purpose which we all, at any rate a large majority recognize as desirable, in fine, while steadily keeping the ideal in view let us pay some practical attention to one practical thing or another which we can do here and now. (Applause.)

Now there is one form, one direction, in which I believe that everybody is agreed that something may be done to draw closer the bonds of union, and that is by the development of our trade relations. (Applause.) But that is a tie of which, great as is its importance, I do not propose to deal at all to-night. I shall have another opportunity of doing so and the field that I have to cover is so wide that I really cannot cover it all in one evening. There is, however, another possible sphere of co-operation which is also of immense importance, and that is co-operation for defence. (Applause.) Now in approaching that subject I wish to avoid a common cause of misunderstanding. This thing is often put in this way. It is put in the form of an

appeal, or something like an appeal, from the United Kingdom to Canada, Australia and the other places, to remove the immense burden of defence at present resting on the Mother country. Now, personally, I do not like that way of putting it for many reasons. In the first place I think that there is force in the argument that at any rate as long as the United Kingdom retains India and the other dependencies should be compelled to keep up at least as large an army and navy as she does at the present, even if she did not have to consider the protection of the self-governing states, if they were wholly separated, and if there were no need for anxiety about them. I think that there is force in that remark. Moreover, I think that even under present conditions, even in our present state of imperfect organization their mere partnership in the Empire, the mere fact that they belong to it adds more to its collective strength than liability for their protection add to its responsibilities. (Applause.) But no doubt the position would be very much stronger if the self-governing states generally were to do what Australia at any rate proposes to do, which is to create a national militia and to lay the foundations of a fleet. (Applause.) I for one would welcome such a policy wherever adopted, not as affording relief to the United Kingdom but because of its adding to the strength of the Empire as a whole, to its influence in peace as well as to its security in war. It is not a question of shifting the burden, it is a question of creating new centres of strength. For this reason I, personally, have never been a great admirer of the idea of the self-governing states simply contributing to the army and navy of the United Kingdom though as an evidence of the sense of the solidarity of the Empire such contributions are valuable and welcome pending the substitution of something better. I am sure that the form which Imperial co-operation for defence will likely take, and which it ought to take, is the form that is most likely to sustain the sense of dignity of the several states and most conducive to collective strength, and to political union, is the development of their several defensive resources in material and in manhood, I know that it may be argued, it has been argued, that the growth of individual strength makes for separation, but I have no sympathy with that way of looking at the thing. I think that the stronger they grow the more they will desire to share in the responsibilities and the glory of Empire. (Applause.) But apart from any danger to the imperial spirit, which I do not fear, I do see that there are certain practical difficulties in the way of the creation of separate defensive

forces, and that there is a danger of their development on lines so dissimilar that they in joint action, if it became necessary, would not be effective. I feel that that is especially the case in regard to the navy. Indeed the professional and technical, not to say the strategic arguments in favor of a single big navy are so strong that it may possibly overcome, as it has to some extent overcome already in the case of New Zealand, the political objections to all the self-governing states simply contributing something to the existing navy. Now I admit it is a very difficult and complicated question and I do not wish to be dogmatic about it, but I do feel that the political objections to that form of co-operation, the contributory form, are very strong, and I say that, as an Imperialist, if the self-governing states were going, under our present form of constitutional arrangement, merely to contribute either money or better still men and ships to the navy of the United Kingdom, I am afraid that they would not take the pride and interest in the welfare of it which it is absolutely essential that they should take. They would remain immersed in their local affairs, and even if they recognized the duty of contributing to imperial defence they would rest content with this contribution and take no further concern in the matter. The contribution under those circumstances would probably not be large, but that is not the real weakness of this method of procedure. The fatal weakness about it is that the participation of the self-governing states in the Imperial affair would begin and end with the contribution. The responsibility for the whole direction of the Imperial forces, the policy, would still remain entirely in the hands of the United Kingdom. That might save trouble in the beginning. It would save statesman the trouble of finding out a method of consolidation and co-operation. It might save trouble in the beginning, but it would be a very poor substitute for the idea of a real Imperial partnership. (Applause.) I know that this cannot be achieved at once, but I want to move along lines which lead towards it, and which do not lead away from it. The true line of progress is for the younger nations to be brought face to face themselves, however gradually and however piecemeal, with the problem of the defence of the Empire; to undertake themselves a bit of it, so to speak, a bit of it provided, whatsoever they do, be it much or little, is done for the Empire as a whole, not for themselves, and is a part of the general system. I might illustrate my idea by the analogy of a firm, in which different partners, with shares perhaps of very different amounts, take charge of different centres, but

always of the interests of the firm, not merely of their individual interests. I can see in my mind an arrangement in the first instance, possibly a number of separate and individual arrangements, by which the self-governing states would supplement, with their own forces, acting under their own control, but on a mutually agreed plan, the efforts already immense, but not even thus sufficiently covering all the ground, which the United Kingdom does, to make the presence of the Empire felt in every portion of the world. You know what the presence of a British ship of war means in any waters. For once that they have to fire a shot our sailors render a hundred invaluable, and little recognized services, to the Empire and to civilization in times of peace. But they cannot be in all places where their presence is desirable. Without firing a shot a gunboat in the Southern Pacific may prevent a recrudescence of slavery, or in the North Pacific act as a salutary warning to poachers. Imperial interests would be as well served in either case by an Australian or a Canadian, as by an English gunboat.

I hope I have said enough—time will not allow me to say more—about the spirit in which the object with which I desire to see the self-governing states develop for themselves that fighting strength which has once already, at a moment of great emergency, contributed so greatly to the safety of the Empire. It was not so much in the matter of the men who volunteered as in the important bearing that it had on the diplomatic situation that that contribution had its value.

Let me say one word as to method. It is of the highest importance not only for strategical reasons, but as a contribution to Imperial unity, that these forces, without being forced into one rigid mould should be trained, armed, and officered on similar lines, so that in the details of military and naval organization, as in policy, these separate efforts may dovetail into one another. From this point of view I think Mr. Haldane's idea of a general staff of the Empire is an idea of great value. The soldiers and sailors of different parts of the Empire will be under the control of their several governments, and these governments must arrange for the manner and degree of their co-operation. But they will all be the servants of the Empire, and under its common sovereign, and they cannot know too much of one another. We need not wait, indeed we ought not to wait, for a war to bring them together. The same object can be served by a systematic interchange of services in times of peace. It would be of immense value for any British officer to serve for a time in a Canadian, or an Austra-

lian force. It would be of no less advantage for the Canadian or Australian to put in a period of service in a part of the Empire other than his own. At a further stage of development the process might be applied not only to individuals but to ships and regiments. This idea of interchange of service can be, and ought to be, applied in many other directions than that of Imperial defence. It is not only the military and naval service of the Empire to which it is applicable, but to the civil service as well. The civil service of the self-governing states has been largely fashioned, as their political institutions have been almost wholly, on the model of the Mother Country. No doubt that is less true of Canada than of some of the sister states. But in Canada also there is a tendency, and a wholesome tendency, to adopt at least the main features of the system which a long and dearly bought experience has led us to adopt in the United Kingdom. But if we are going forward on the same lines why do so in water tight compartments? Why not have a common standard at any rate in the higher grades of the civil service? The men who possess that qualification would then be available for administrative work in any part of the Empire, and the government of any one state would have the best ability and experience of the other countries to draw upon as well as that of their own.

I do not see why administrative ability should not flow freely between one part of the Empire and another, as professional ability already does. We have a Canadian Regius Professor at Oxford and several Canadian lecturers. That is an excellent beginning in one direction. I think it would be at least of equal importance to have Canadian attaches at some British embassies which I could name and Canadian representatives in some of our Indian districts. In any tariff-making commission the experience of men from any of the British countries which already have widespread tariffs would be invaluable. On the other hand there are probably men in some of the departments of the civil service at home who would be useful for your purpose. Permanent transfer might be the exception rather than the rule, but temporary transfers could, with great mutual advantage, become quite common. They would be of the greatest benefit to the individuals concerned, tend to keep up a high standard all around, and to militate against routine and stagnation.

Now these are only a few instances. I could go on giving other illustrations for hours of what I mean by doing things together. They are all in harmony with that which is the root

idea of Imperialist, namely, to develop the common life of the Empire. The basis is, of course, our existing common citizenship, and our all being, to use a technical term, British subjects. Yet we are still far, very far, from doing all that we could do to reap the benefits which our common citizenship offers, or even to show a proper respect for it. Citizenship of the Empire is an immense privilege. Yet how careless and haphazard is the manner in which it is at present conferred. There is no uniform system of naturalization in the different states. Each deals with the matter without regard to the others, and what is the result? Every man naturalized in the United Kingdom, where the period of residence required is long, is a British subject in every part of the Empire. But a man naturalized in Canada, Australia, South Africa, or New Zealand where the periods are shorter but different one from another, is only a British subject in the particular country in which he is naturalized. This is the beginning of chaos. There ought to be the same conditions precedent of naturalization in every part of the Empire, and they ought not to be too easy. But once admitted to the privileges of British citizenship a man should enjoy them to the full in every country under the common flag. That is by the way. The point which I am mainly insisting on is the opportunities of individual development and mutual helpfulness which our common citizenship affords. Are we doing all we can to increase these opportunities? I believe we are doing more than formerly but still not enough. We are only beginning to realize, and that not fully, the importance of directing the stream of immigration and of capital from one part of the Empire to another rather than to foreign countries. Yet every tie commercial, social, educational or political which causes men to pass and re-pass from one point of the Empire to another is of real importance in welding us together, and making us realize the meaning and value of the common citizenship. "Multi pertransibunt et augebitur scientia." Yes, and not only will knowledge be increased but patriotism, the wider patriotism of the whole Empire. People cannot all travel, but they can all read. How little do people in any part of the Empire read of the doings of their fellow citizens in the other parts? Yet they have time to read abundance of trash of all sorts. I believe there are many who would gladly read better stuff if they had the opportunity. Is it too much to hope that now we have cheaper rates for mail matter, especially if we can also get cheaper telegraphic rates, there may be a vast improvement in this respect? Assuredly there is the greatest need for it.

It rests largely with the enterprise of the Press, and I hope they will rise to the height of their great opportunity.

And now I have done. If I have only touched hurriedly, imperfectly, incoherently on a few aspects of the vast subject of which my own mind is full, I hope I have at least appeared to you to be grappling with a real problem and not engaged in phrase making. People often say to me in a light-hearted way, "We wish you would give us an address of twenty minutes or half an hour about the British Empire." Nothing is so difficult, so intensely conscious, am I of all it stands for, all it means throughout the world in the march of human progress. I am anxious, however, to give an unexaggerated expression to my sense of the privileges and responsibilities of British citizenship. Nothing is so odious as can't, and yet nothing is so easy. One misplaced word or turn of a sentence might make life-long convictions sound like empty headed bluster and rodunant rhodomontade. That I do not like to contemplate. When I think of the British Empire my feelings do not leave me to wave a flag nor sing "Rule Britannia," but rather to go into a corner and pray. So I pick my way carefully from phrase to phrase, so alive am I to the mischief that may be done by a few ill-chosen expressions. If it is painful—no, I won't say painful—if it is at times wearisome to have to go on talking about the British Empire it is bracing and inspiring to try and work for it.

(November 9, 1908.)

The Truth as to the Timber Situation.

BY PROF. B. E. FERNOW, DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,
TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,—I know that I am perfectly out of place because the prescription of centuries calls for an after dinner speaker to be jocular and entertaining, and not instructive. I am afraid it will be my part to be the other way.

Last year when I had the honor of addressing your Club, I took occasion to explain my conception of patriotism—the patriotism which any new comer can put at once into practice most efficiently. It does not consist in vociferous shouting for the flag and praise of country, but on the contrary, it consists in a quiet analysis of its conditions with a view to their improvement,—not faultfinding, but finding and facing the truth, and doing the best to secure improvement, where improvement is needed. And so I have set to work to find out the truth as regards those conditions of my new environment which interest me most.

The truth!—"What is the truth?" the doubting Pilate asked.

You who have during the last political campaign read either Tory or Grit papers, or still more if you read both, must have wondered which was the truth.

If it is difficult to find out the truth about conditions of the few men who are to govern you and who live amongst you, it is still more difficult to find out the truth about the conditions of a vast country which a man's life time would hardly suffice to inspect in all its parts. Here, too, we must rely upon what others tell us—we must weigh and sift the evidence—we must recognize that different observers have different eyes, different points of view, have motives and temperaments, which lead them to interpret what they see differently, and finally we must have judgment as to the probabilities of the truthfulness of a statement.

From these remarks you may gather that what I am going to tell you is not the "gospel truth," but rather my impressions of what the truth may be, as gathered from statements of others and from personal observation, with the judgment of

the probabilities which comes from a certain familiarity with forest growth and its dependence on climate and soil.

Temperature, humidity, light and soil make trees grow and a student of tree growth, with a knowledge of the character of these conditions in a given region, can predict what kind of forest growth is likely to be found, without visiting the place, for he knows there are forest types which repeat themselves whenever the growth conditions are repeated.

The first truth I want to impress on you is that, contrary to the teachings of school geographies, Canada is not rich in timber. It is relatively to its size, and compared, *e.g.*, with the United States, poorly supplied with that commodity, if by using the word "timber," we have in mind trees which can be cut into logs and be advantageously sawed into lumber or otherwise shaped for use in the arts. Canada is no doubt a *woodland* country, tree growth of some kind covers perhaps more than 50 per cent of her territory, but, if commercially valuable forest growth is considered, *i.e.*, land covered with or capable of producing timber of saw mill size, located in sufficient quantity, and accessible for commercial exploitation, not 10 per cent. will be found of that description. Only certain species of trees produce such saw material, and that only under favorable conditions—a large number of kinds are mere weeds, perhaps good for fuel and minor uses, but not developing to saw mill size. Vast areas of Canada's domain are occupied by such growth, within which in patches the good timber appears where the depth of soil favors it. There are not anywhere in Canada extensive continuous bodies of good timber; it is scattered through the poorer timber, and this makes it so difficult to estimate its amount.

Now I shall invite you to a geography lesson. Here is your forest domain (pointing to map) and I have succeeded by investigating it, from what other people have told me and what I have seen myself, in differentiating in forest types the forest country of Canada, and I have located the two timber, real timber, areas of Canada, one in the East and the other in the West. If, theoretically speaking, we could divide Canada into two types, broad types, they would be the Atlantic firs and the Pacific firs. That from the Atlantic shore up to the Rocky mountains and up North to the Behring Sea and Alaska is made up of the species that grow in the United States and the eastern part of the continent. But the Rocky mountains make a change in the kind of timber that make up the forests and this we call the Pacific forest. Now let us take the Pacific

forest, because we know least about it, and it is easier to talk about. This we can again divide into two parts, north and south, so that four different types can be recognized. It is the action of moisture that makes the change of type. You must understand that the rainfall of the country, the humidity, depends on the moisture borne by the winds from the Pacific Ocean. As those winds strike the western slope of the Rocky mountains, and are made to rise up the mountains they drop some moisture on the west side and arrive dryer on the east side. So when they again reach a higher altitude there is again rainfall, and the clouds arrive dryer on the more easterly side. The western slopes will be humid and the eastern slopes dry. In the middle of the country we find, between the Rocky mountains and the coast, an area of arid country just the same as in the United States so you will understand that there is not any continuous body of timber to be found here of the same kind of type. In British Columbia it has been estimated that there are only thirty millions of acres of timber lands. All the rest is covered with tree weeds, that miserable Jack Pine. At the present time the sawmill rule on the coast is not to put in logs of less than fourteen inches in diameter and thirty-two feet in length, and no tree less than twenty-six inches in diameter is cut as a rule. In the area in British Columbia, which by the way the Government has been very successful in giving away, it is estimated that there are three hundred billion feet. That seems big, and as there is only one million feet capacity of mills there we have a supply for three hundred years. But compare it with the consumption of such a large country as the United States. The cut in the United States is forty billion feet a year so you can see that on that basis there is not ten years' supply to be found in this area.

Now let us go to the East. We ought to be able to give very much time to this subject in order to explain the geological conditions and the climatic conditions that determine the growth of the forest. We can recognize at least three regions. In one part we find a growth similar to that of Maine and New Hampshire. The white pine exists in small quantities. It has been cut out, and spruce is now supreme in this province. In the greater part of the eastern forest the white pine has been cut off and hemlock is now being cut. It is like taking the skim milk after the cream has been removed. There is a large quantity of pulpwood both spruce and balsam. Balsam is much more valuable for pulp than spruce, but unfortunately it does not float well, makes what the lumbermen call sinkers,

and the railways will have to be developed before it becomes commercially valuable.

I have here a map prepared by Mr. R. E. Young of the Railway Branch at Ottawa, which has not yet been published, showing what we know of the explored part of the northwestern country. Now really what has been seen is what can be seen from a canoe. There is no width at all that can be demonstrated on this map. Therefore we do not want to regard this as being all solid but simply take into account that some man has seen something. The question is whether he was a pessimist or an optimist. In some reports trees of from six to twenty-four inches are spoken of. That man was a timber looker. Twelve, fourteen, twenty-four inches. That man saw giants. But we know that under certain conditions things must be so and so and from our knowledge we can draw our conclusions. The rich heart of Canada, the prairie land wants a lot of wood. They have no stones to build their homes. They need everything that you can conswerve for them, and the timber in this northern country should be preserved for the settlers that are to come. To sum up :

Northwestern country, prepared by Mr. R. E. Young of the railway branch, showing the parts of the country explored and the character of the forest found by the explorers.

The Eastern forest has in the last 100 years been slowly robbed of its best values, and while the governments have, from the sale of timber, secured a certain amount of revenue which has made other taxation unnecessary, the golden goose is now nearly killed, and other sources of revenue will soon have to be found.

The worst feature of this mismanagement of a most valuable property, that might have, with reasonable care, produced forever, is, that after the timber is taken off, fires are allowed to run through the slash, when the young growth, the hope of the future, is destroyed.

The situation may then be summed up in the following statements :

1. The area throughout the whole of Canada which at any time contained commercial saw timber is relatively to the size of the country small. It is comprised in two widely separated regions, namely, on the Pacific Coast within 75,000 square miles and on the Atlantic Coast south of the Height of Land within 240,000 square miles, or altogether 200 million acres, while the more woodland area may cover over one billion acres.

2. The actual area of commercial saw timber is not known but probably does not exceed 50 million acres in British Columbia with a stand which may be reasonably estimated at 300 billion feet, and a like amount of merchantable timber may possibly still be found in the Eastern Provinces.

3. This estimated stand of 600 billion feet of saw timber represents not more than 15 to 20 years' present requirements of coniferous material for the United States although it might supply Great Britain for four times that period.

4. A large amount of pulpwood remains but is not all available under present conditions of transportation and development. This is undoubtedly the most valuable portion of the Eastern forests, and it is to be hoped, that a wiser management than has been had in disposing of the timber, may be inaugurated for this part.

5. The wood growth throughout the vast Western and Northern territories is not of general commercial value and should be reserved for use of the settlers and miners who have begun or shall eventually bring civilization to this country.

6. Forest fires are destroying mainly the young growth of the cut over lands, and thus prevent recuperation of these lands for future wood crops.

Every patriotic citizen should realize the deplorable mismanagement of this most valuable resource and personally exercise himself to secure improvement. And the first duty is to stop the fires.

(November 16, 1908.)

The Agricultural Problem of Ontario.

By MR. C. C. JAMES, DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "The Agricultural Problem of Ontario," Mr. C. C. James, M.A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen, Members of the Canadian Club,—The subject of my remarks to-day, as stated by the President, is "The Agricultural Problem of Ontario." At the present time there are taking place in Canada movements which are bound to determine great events. Numbers of immigrants from the east and the States are coming into Canada. There is a movement of the population westward, so much so that some prophets have predicted the ultimate removal of the capital from the shores of the Ottawa river and its location on the great prairies of the west. The bulk of the population, we are told, must lie west of the lakes and the future of our country be determined by the people in the west.

In most regards Ontario is the premier Province of Canada. We would all like it to continue so. It is well for us then to note the influences which may take from us the predominance which we have now, and to realize what forces determine predominance. It is to the interest of all city dwellers to maintain our Province in its premier position.

Ontario will further develop its great mineral resources, and yet no country has become populous through its mineral resources. Ontario forest resources are indeterminable, but one can never determine the future wealth and prosperity from the present forest resources. Manufacturing may be developed on a larger scale, but for the absence of coal, which the development of our water power resources may do much to obviate. But there is no question about it, the agricultural resources of Ontario have possibilities of development beyond the most sanguine calculations.

What is the agricultural problem? The improvement of the farmer, intellectually and morally, and his ability to increase his products, both in quality and quantity. Not many years ago the town and the country were opposed one to the other. They had divergent views in the consideration of great national questions. The relations which rule now, I am happy to say,

are larger interdependent. The farmer is interested in city life and work. The city purchases his surplus products. He secures from the city the latest and most improved machinery. He looks to the city for modern improvements in social life. He has the telephone, electric light, free rural mail delivery. These things are working a revolution in country life, and it is impossible to draw the line. What may happen when cheap electrical power is extended to the rural communities remains to be seen. The happy date may yet come when the farmer will welcome the automobile.

The farmer is more interested in the town and city to-day than ever before. The city should also take a larger interest in the farm. In the first place farming is our greatest national industry. It is necessary to draw no comparisons. We all admit that farming still consists and persists as our greatest national industry. In the Province of Ontario there are 175,000 farms with an investment of \$1,200,000,000 and an annual product of \$200,000,000. It is difficult to determine the last named amount, but \$200,000,000 is believed to be fairly accurate.

Farming is our greatest industry, yet out of the total members elected at the recent Dominion Parliamentary elections to represent Ontario, only seven farmers were elected to represent that interest at Ottawa—and one of them was the member for South York. I am not saying that to disadvantage him, but to show that one-sixth farmers were returned, while there were eight merchants, eighteen manufacturers and twenty-five lawyers.

The second point I want to bring out are that the farms are becoming the great and unfailing supply of raw material. You draw the raw material from the country and transform it into the finished product.

The third point is that the farm is a cash purchaser of city goods. In the old days the farmer went to the city to exchange his products. It is a question now of producing articles for money and paying for those he requires. The city baker, the butcher, the coal merchant were all regular callers. The farmer has got his work on a business basis. He is buying and selling for cash.

In the fourth place we should be interested in the producer of food to provide the necessities of life, because he is the regulator of the times.

Fifth: the farmer is a producer of surplus cash. He is behind much of the banking development of the country.

Bank branches are multiplying and a great many are located in small towns and villages and some in communities not dignified by the name of villages.

Why? Because in the country the farmer is operating on a cash and business basis. He is a supplier. Manufacturing industry is to some extent carried on on the farm producer's surplus cash.

Lastly, there is the moral effect or influence that the farming community has upon the country. The source of danger to a country is in the congested districts. The development of a strong, healthy, contented rural community is one of the most important assets in the future of the nation. It cannot be over-estimated.

The advantage of an adjacent rural community has never been fully considered by county towns. The great cry of Ontario's small towns is to induce manufacturing industries to settle among them. To this end they offer free land, exemption from taxes and often a bonus. Such improvement is only temporary. If instead they looked to the development of the country surrounding them, the effect would be permanent.

Take, for instance, a town with a circle of three to three and a half miles of which are located 200 farmers. By the improvement, instruction of and co-operation with these farmers it would be a comparatively easy thing to have their incomes increased by an average of \$100 per year. This would mean \$20,000 per year more to expend, the majority of it going to the town. Multiply this by two or three and you will see where you land.

The Provincial Government has nine agencies at work in the education and development of the farm. Each of these branches is under the supervision of a director or superintendent. Let me enumerate them :

1. The head office branch, which looks after statistical work, issues reports and looks after all special work until it is allocated.

2. The agricultural and horticultural societies, which have been at work for 116 years under the old original parliament and the legislature.

3. The Live Stock branch, which has charge of exhibitions of poultry and directs the three big winter cattle shows.

4. The Farmers' Institute work, which carries to the farmers by special instruction the latest word about his business.

5. The Dairy branch, with 40 odd instructors in cheese factories and creameries who go into the homes to improve dairy conditions.

6. The Fruit Branch, for the supervising and instructing of fruit growers and their orchards.

7. The colonization bureau, to advertise agricultural conditions in England, Ireland and Scotland, to bring the right sort of immigrants to the farming communities and to supply labor to the farmer.

8. The Agricultural College at Guelph.

9. The Veterinary College in Toronto.

These nine branches touch the farm on all points of its work. They aim to aid in all departments concerned.

Now, if we can add ten per cent. annually to the production of the farms, we will gain an increase of \$20,000,000 annually. Better still, is it not possible to improve our agricultural possibilities by 10, 20 or 30 per cent.? I say this: If we can get the farmers of this country to put in operation what is known to be the best methods we will be able to double the output of the Province of Ontario. A drainage department is being created. It is in its infancy as yet, having been in existence only for three or four years. A plan for dealing with lands which are deforested and unfit for farming is being considered. Under it it is proposed to buy back the lands from those who now only eke out a miserable existence, and turn the lands back to the forest reserves. Four such tracts have already been secured in the counties of Lambton, Norfolk, Simcoe and Northumberland and Durham. The plan is to take the farms off unprofitable ground for growing crops and to aid by reforestation in preserving the sources of the streams. In the rear rocky townships of many counties, where the pine has all been removed, and the people are tied down, unable to get away and sinking lower and lower in the scale, it should be possible to devise some scheme for taking these people away and placing them on the clay belt, where there are fifteen to twenty million acres of clay land, and the northern limit of which is the same parallel as Winnipeg.

Pass now, for a moment, from soil to crops and note what is being done. The Agricultural College at Guelph has gathered grains and seeds from all parts of the world. It has tested them all, determining which were suitable and superior. If the improved seeds, developed in this way, were used by farmers all over the country, an increase of 25 per cent. would be quite possible.

We turn to live stock next, coming up the scale. It is the key to the solution of good times. In ten years the live stock trade has increased from thirty to sixty millions. That will help to a conclusion of what is possible during the next ten years. It occurs to me that if a prospectus were prepared of the farm industry of Ontario, showing the investment and the present revenue, and estimating the possible increases, ten per cent. on live stock, ten per cent. in dairying, ten per cent. in fruit, ten per cent. in each department, doubling the revenue, it would compare favorably with the most glowing Cobalt prospectus ever seen.

What are the difficulties in the way? Why has this not been done? Partly because of the want of the men, partly because of the want of the money. The Government is giving all the assistance the revenue will permit. I can only hope the revenue will increase.

One difficulty the farmer meets is with his labor. It is almost impossible for him to get just the labor that he wants. The Northwest has drained Ontario of its young men. Every where the farmer is crying out that he is crippled and cannot get his work done. The labor problem is acute. This must be remedied by bringing in good men, if no other solution offers.

The indifferent farmer is himself the most serious obstacle to progress in his calling. The question is how to get his attention. The Farmers' Institutes have done a great deal and the Women's Institutes are gradually inaugurating a revolution in the conditions of farm life.

The result of the opening of branch offices in the country towns, with live young men representing the Government departments, has been most encouraging, and if this new missionary movement could be started in thirty or forty centres it would bring a solution of the problem to be met.

From the men in professional and business life we ask hearty co-operation in the work. City and farm are interdependent. You are benefited as the farmer himself is benefited.

(November 23, 1908.)

The Reformatory Idea.

BY DR. J. K. LEONARD, SUPERINTENDENT OF OHIO STATE
REFORMATORY.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club,—As preliminaries have been dispensed with, I shall follow the example and set aside the expressions of pleasure I had in mind because of my visit to Toronto, and get into the subject on which I am here to speak, namely, "The Reformatory Idea." You know when a man mounts his hobby and there is a time limit, he is apt to ride for a fall.

"The Reformatory Idea." Perhaps I cannot do better than read for you what a noted author called my "profession of faith," in which is briefly detailed what we did in Ohio in regard to this idea. I do not know what he meant by my "profession of faith," but here it is:

"It will be seen that the reformatory process is not a round of transcendental nonsense, as unwise advocates and partially informed opponents of the movement have represented it to be, but on the contrary it consists or should consist of the most practical and common sense methods. It should be characterized by thorough, firm discipline, in which there is nothing to degrade, distort or demean, but everything to stimulate the self-respect of the inmate. Reformatory administration and treatment, while avoiding the windy waste of speculation as to 'defectives,' 'innate criminals,' 'degenerates,' etc., aims through the scientific study of heredity, environment, physical and psychical peculiarities of each individual, and by prudent experimentation to arrive at a degree of scientific precision in classification and methods."

The reformatory scheme may be briefly stated as follows:

First. Society to be protected and strengthened by curing and restoring the offender.

Second. Probation on suspended sentence; imprisonment on indeterminate sentence; release on parole for a year, as the necessary conditions for proper control.

Third. Physical, intellectual, industrial, moral and religious training the means employed.

Fourth. Punishment in the form of deprivation and pains of recovery a necessary incident of the reformatory processes.

With proper facilities and wise administration, it is believed by the best informed and most experienced authorities that at least seventy-five per cent. of young criminals may be thus reformed. To some this may appear to be somewhat optimistic, but the success of the New York, Massachusetts and other reformatories has placed this movement past the experimental stage.

However, I am well satisfied that no man can effectively serve the reformatory, or any other work of moral uplift, who is handicapped by the spirit of the cynic or the pessimist. He must be an optimist.

Now my definition of an optimist and pessimist is this: If I hold up a doughnut, or fried cake, with a hole in it, up before them, the optimist sees the doughnut, while the pessimist sees the hole in the cake and mourns the mutilation. (Laughter.)

Now I want to read you my latest deliverance after going through a great deal of experience from the time I wrote that. I didn't have enough experience then.

This is to the Governor of the State of Ohio:

"Permit me to say in closing this, my eighth annual report, that a retrospect of the eight years' experience in dealing with the young men committed to our care does not weaken or destroy my faith in the reformatory method of dealing with the youthful criminal. John Fiske said that the greatest and most hope-inspiring fact as to frail humanity is its 'improveableness.' The Pharisee who is so good that he cannot, and the criminal who is so bad that he will not, avail himself of this comforting truth, represents, let us hope and believe, the exceptions, and not the rule among men.

"These exceptions are, however, sufficient to measurably justify the contention of the pessimist and sober the zeal of the optimist. The latter has, however, upon the whole, the larger truth, and is best able to distinguish between the substance and the shadow—be that shadow never so dark.

"I am strongly inclined to believe that it is better,—more wholesome—for us who are charged with the practical administration of a reformatory to lean to the optimistic; otherwise, we might be disposed to minimize our efforts by absolving ourselves from responsibility by attributing our failures to the total depravity of the offenders rather than to find the explanation largely in our own limitations as to means and

methods; the want of resourcefulness, or lack of knowledge, experience or wisdom. Truly the winning of these young men from a liking or weakness, for wrong-doing, justifies the best scientific means and processes available. But the winning of men from bad to good, from good to better, or the best, must ever remain a divine art that no man or group of men can hope to fully master. The degree of success attending our efforts thus far justifies the existence of the institution, and the failures should not discourage, but stimulate to more strenuous and more wisely directed effort."

"Now that has to do with my 'profession of faith' in the matter. The first was largely prophecy, the other retrospective, and while my beliefs in a great many things in reformatory work are lessened my faith has grown stronger. Pet notions have given way, and more and more I come to feel that it is an art.

"Now the ideal reformatory,—I am not going to describe the Ohio State Reformatory, because we are only working toward that ideal, and we are working along these lines. Some gentlemen before me have honored us with their presence, and if I go astray they can correct me—in private at least—but I have heard Canadians are not given to attack behind a man's back.

"The ideal reformatory is a non-partizan institution, or it is a failure. (Applause.) I mean by that that men make such institutions, not fine buildings and good laws, but men all along the line, men who are charged with the importance of the objects of the institution. In our institution we have a board of managers of six members, the spirit is excellent, the best men employed, because they are to practise this divine art of winning men to good, and you cannot do that with men who practise good to bad. And you must select your men with reference to the work they do, like every business man in the country. You may have a man at the head, an official board, constituting the body, but your subordinate officers are the hands and fingers of the administration, and if that hand lack strength and vigor and courage, if those fingers are palsied, or crippled, or harsh or cruel or any of those things that make for unrighteousness and mis-government, the institution will be a failure.

"Therefore, there should be, First: Wise selection of men, thorough trial, dismissing those who fail, keeping those who possess that peculiar quality of tact,—down our way we call it sanctified gumption. (Laughter.)

"Another requisite for the ideal reformatory. It must be based on the indeterminate sentence, may be not absolutely so; our sentence is not so. We have a minimum of one year. You cannot do much with a young fellow who needs training in less than that. Special care may be used in special cases, or executive clemency, but he must be protected from political or social influences, and if he be a man he can stand, because standing he falleth not, and when he fails to stand he falls.

"Our sentence is a minimum one of a year; there is a maximum set,—a very high maximum of seven and ten and fifteen and twenty years, and that is the limit, established by law and not by the court, and we cannot retain a man longer than the maximum period, but in practical working we seldom or never reach that and do not feel that limitation.

"The ideal reformatory should fly with two wings. You remember what happened to our Dayton man down in Virginia when he tried to fly with one. There ought to be a probation wing to a reformatory, and a parole wing. There are many young men who offend against the law and classed as felons under the old law would be sent to the institution, who could be better saved under normal conditions of life.

"Because I want to tell you the best substitute ever devised by man is a poor substitute to those we call the home, and others. And through our probation wing now we are saving many, many young men without their ever going to prison, without the State being expensed, and without them and their children being disgraced, and we are doing it well, I think.

"I witnessed the receiving of a man into your local prison to-day. I beg pardon for speaking of it; I generally fight shy of these local references, but I happened to witness something this morning. A young man twenty-eight years of age came into that prison and confessed that he had been eighteen times sentenced to the same prison, and the longest term was six months. If there is a man under Heaven that can justify a system that will make that possible I am surprised: Our indeterminate sentence may be subject to criticism, but it fades into nothing compared to that.

"Now in our institution in Ohio the man on suspended sentence passes out of the hands of the judge in court. His picture is not taken, he is not measured; he is allowed to go to his place of employment. We furnish him with papers on which to make a report to us. We have field officers who go about over the State visiting our 'boys' on parole. I like to

call these men 'boys.' I can get folks interested in boys when I cannot in men. Our 'boys' are from 16 to 30 years of age. And these field officers look after both the probationers and parole men. They are not in uniform; they try as far as possible to be anything but conspicuous in this 'boys' affair. They counsel them. If I get word that a boy needs help I send a man. I have two, and could have more if I wanted; I shall ask for more by and by. Real, careful and honest supervision, by men trained to the work, by men having natural gifts in that line, is invaluable, and no system that does not carry with it careful, wise supervision, will succeed.

"The work must be central, otherwise you have as many probation systems as counties, and no man can give his whole time to it; but when it is central you have uniform treatment without the influence of local prejudice or politics. I have all the use in the world for statemanship, but none for mere politics, having spoils as the object. (Applause.) I can see that you are wiser than we have been down in the States. (Laughter.)

"Now then, I want to go just a little into particulars. You know I am on my hobby now. Fundamental lines of activity in a reformatory, after they go there, the probationers sifted out, then those actually committed. What are we going to do with them? We have five fundamental lines of activity.

"First: Religious. We believe the first of the number is religious and moral training. I believe that a reformatory that does not take fundamentally the religious sentiment in every man's soul,—I do not mean denominational, I mean religious,—makes a fundamental error, and the man who stops with that makes just as great an error; a poor hand with one finger! We have the chaplain, prayer meetings, Bible study classes, some voluntary and some compulsory meetings, also a school of ethics which has been the greatest idea for good. Practical ethics, not those fundamental, heavy ethics no man can handle, but the practical kind. I mean the ethics that can be brought home to these boys. I could not find a text book, so we made one. What is the duty of a prisoner? What is his duty to his cell-mate? What is his duty to the officers? To the outside world? Leading out to all civic questions. That school has been of infinite value to us. I wish I had time to read some of the letters from boys who got their first ideas of citizenship. How these things are neglected. I hope it is not so in your schools.

"Educational. We have in our reformatory a complete graded system. Many of our fellows are illiterate; some are educated in a measure in foreign languages, but all are without sufficient education. We try to give to them the equivalent of our common school course in Ohio, and we have a superintendent of the school. All these fundamental departments ought to be under the head of trained men, selected because of their fitness for the place, and that is what we have.

"Industrial. I used to put it next to Religious, because I found more men actually saved where I could point directly to the influence of our industrial work than under any other agency. Many a young fellow has self-respect come to him, and courage, when he discovers for the first time that he has power in his brain and skill in his hand to do things worth while. (Applause.) And I will tell you, my friends, the church may bring spiritual life and the school intellectual life, but the young man is safe only when his feet rest upon the rock of economic independence. That is why I put industry so high.

"And so in our institution we have a superintendent of industrial training schools. We have sixteen distinct schools, —a seventeenth including the farm. We find it is not practicable to teach these boys trades, so that we can certify them as tradesmen. It bears a fraud on its face, because the boy knows he is not getting that, and the people he goes to work for know it. So candor in a reformatory is essential, whether you want it or not, if you are going to succeed.

"We say, 'we hope you will get out before you get this trade learnt, but we will certify you as a skilled man, and advance you to an apprenticeship if you please.' We are not practising a fraud. We are not claiming to make tradesmen and not doing it. And we have no trouble in finding employment for them. We have no apprentice system in the United States, and contractors are glad to get these young men and we find in every line of skilled activity a demand for our boys.

"A man came to our institution the other day, a sort of a wag, and not very elegant; wags are not, always. He said: 'Mr. Leonard, this is all right except for one thing. You have industrial training down in the Soldiers' Orphans' School and in the Reformatory; now a boy has got to be a son of a soldier or a son-of-a-gun to get a chance.'

"The Discipline. Now the ideal reformatory is very far different from the traditional prison. You cannot reform men

by practising those old traditions. They are the most near tradition of anything we have, and it is high time that Christianity devised something superior. Now discipline is just as necessary in a reformatory, and has to be strong, and firm, and kind and tactful. The thumb represents that in the hand. The thumb was the last created and evolved, and it is the most awkward. Now think of running a prison just for thumbs! Nothing to it. The thumb must be ready to get them all down when occasion arises. Discipline must be strong enough for war, and gentle to give encouragement or bind up wounds. That is what discipline is.

"I want to give you a few practical illustrations about this matter of discipline, and now I have to talk shop, and I hope you people are not afraid of the pronoun 'I.' I will try and keep you so busy that you will forget it. What is the use of my coming here to a lot of earnest-purposed men if I am not to speak out of my own experience. (Hear, hear.) You sent a commission down there that did us the honor of inspecting our institution, and you have invited me here, and I must talk of things as I see them, and I am never dogmatic; a man can knock me down and reason with me any time. (Laughter.)

"Ever since prisons were prisons there have been 'trustees' in prison, men with wooden legs, men with wooden heads and wooden hearts, and some sycophants and traitors unspeakable, and some good, penitent true men, but these were the minority. When we started our reformatory down there we had one primary farm, nearly 700 acres now of excellent land. It was a spectacle to see a man, so-called convict, go out to plough corn and a guard costing \$840 a year following him with a rifle. It made expensive corn and was a sight for gods and men. The mother of invention is necessity. I could not show our balance-sheet to the managers. Economically it was a failure. As a place of training it was a failure. Something must be done, and I went right to the source I have learned to trust ever since,—human nature in the boys themselves. Is it possible that there are men who do not need to be guarded? Going to treat them all alike. I believe to-day I could send out 400 of the thousand inmates of Ohio State Reformatory to work outside and it will not be necessary to restrain them with armed guards. (Applause.) I have not done that. I am a timid person. Some courageous man could do it. But I tried it with ten, and two ran off. (Laughter.) I tried it with twenty, and three ran off. I tried it with forty, and two ran off. This summer I tried 150 men and not one

ran off. A change in human nature? Oh, no. Same kind of people, but you have to make an atmosphere. You know what that means. You have your civic sense in this fine city. There is a Toronto atmosphere. You could not have such a club as this if that were not so. There is atmosphere in a church that will give you the grippe. (Laughter.) I do not mean disrespect to the church, because the church you know will save you from burning, but—how is this brought about? I cannot tell you. I wish you would come and live with us a while. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, there is nothing invidious in that. Remember our institution is for first offenders only. But if you come down there as Mr. Hanna did (laughter) and study it, that is the only way to understand it. I had to study it, and lived through it. But we have an atmosphere, and it finds expression in our school of ethics.

“I introduced the question: ‘If the superintendent is disposed to give the inmates an opportunity to show their manhood and demonstrate that they want to be law-abiding, as the best ground for parole, what is the duty of the inmates in regard to that institution?’ And those boys went for that. You would be surprised how freely they talked. Well, it didn’t work all out, but it created an atmosphere. And I had to have the officers all get religion on the subject. Officers have to be converted to these things. It was astonishing to them to put a lot of felons on indeterminate sentence and not know when they were going away on that great farm, with groves and railroads.

“We had 250 out. Two boys tried to run away. The officer caught one; I always like to have fellows who can run fast. They are not armed. He caught one of those boys, and when he got back a mile and a half to the group of eighteen, one of them was sitting on the other who had tried to run away, and they were giving him a talk something like this: ‘We are not knocking you; it’s in your own interests not to run away. You have no sense. The superintendent said he wouldn’t put a man out here unless he was two and half inches above the ears; you have that, but you have no sense.’ There are little things that count for much. We would not dare to disregard some of the little conventions of life. When I thought of putting this mob out I would take a fellow in the quiet, lonesome hour, and I would say: ‘It seems to me you have some sense; I think you could go without an armed guard.’ If he says he can, I give him the opportunity; if he says no, I don’t. I say, ‘I have to certify that you cannot be

trusted, and that you tell it yourself,' and then he reconsiders. Little measures as well as great measures are reconsidered, you know. Then I devised this point: I said, 'Now, my boy, we are here by ourselves, be sensible; I don't ask you to be so awfully good; don't you see it is foolish to run off? I have armed guards, but I want to give you a privilege.' Here is a bond; there are some colored inks and it is burdened with all the ponderous language that our lawyer friends have invented to keep their profession secure. (Laughter.) I do not know any other reason for preserving it, do you? But there is some plain English down here. That is written by ourselves so the boys could understand:

" 'John Doe shall well and faithfully execute the trust reposed in him and abide by the rules and regulations governing the said trust, and on the release of John Doe from said reformatory he shall be given this bond to keep and retain as evidence not only of his good conduct as an inmate of the reformatory but that he enjoyed the confidence of the management on the ground that he conducted himself in all things as a man and good citizen.'

" 'My friends, I have boys who said, when the clerk failed to get these things ready, say: 'I'd rather stay a day and take that with me.' Here is a little card goes with it. I don't give that boy that confidence with a string to it,—not a visible string. Here is a pass; he can take that and present it to any gate in the prison and go out, no questions asked. And here is my letter to him on the back of it:

" 'John Smith,'—by the way we do not say 'Number 647;' John! How that does go to a man's heart. Don't you know when your girl first called you John? (Laughter.) Just the same on our side.

" 'In giving you this pass, I give you my confidence as to your good sense and your manly gratitude. I am sure that you will fully appreciate this opportunity to demonstrate, not only to me, but to the board of managers and your friends who await your restoration to freedom, that you have the self-control, the respect for law, and a proper regard for your word of honor that justifies us in permitting you such a large measure of freedom, free from any show of force or the surveillance of armed guards.'

" 'Remember when tempted that trustworthiness is the bedrock of character.'

"In the school of ethics they debated three long weeks on the question, 'What is the bed-rock of character?' And when they had made it up and put it to vote they said 'trustworthiness.'

"Now, my friends, I want to take up several things. The bad boy. The fellow who is hard for us to handle is the fellow without any moral creed in his make-up, the boy without any moral stamina. We are going to have a further classification and another institution in Ohio for them. We had one fellow, and oh, he was so bad. I told him one day: 'I am waiting for you, to see the day when you have joy in right-doing.' He said: 'You cannot make any officer in this institution believe that.' And I said: 'I know, but you can. Some fellows would have to have a new brain and nervous system, but the Lord has done that for you, but you are shamefully using his gifts; you are a six-cylinder machine and all you have got to do is to get on the right road.' I said: 'All you have to do is to turn round.' Six weeks later I got a little letter from him. They have the privilege of sending sealed messages. And all that was on the letter was: 'I have turned round.' (Applause.) You ought to see how that fellow is going, and by the way he is living in Canada. I do not know but that the bond between us was that he was Scotch-Irish.

"There is another boy, a hard problem, one of those ill-ordered sort of fellows without discipline; he does a small offence, he becomes an offender, the cumulative process simply swamps him, and he is discouraged, and a discouraged soul is a sad spectacle. What are we going to do with him. If I make him eligible for parole it becomes a matter of personal favor, which in an institution ought not to be. What are we going to do. We had no precedent. I would not be afraid to make a precedent, and I said: 'What has the world always done?' I read my Bible and found that the children of Israel had a city of refuge for fellows hard pressed. What does the business world do? They tell me sixty per cent. of merchants, over the line at least, have gone through bankruptcy and succeeded afterward. Why not do it here? So I instituted a bankruptcy court in the prison, and in order to have the law represented I put the assistant superintendent in, and in order that the Gospel might be represented I put the chaplain in.

"Any inmate, because of misconduct, who has lost so much time as to make his prospects of parole reasonably remote, may make written application to the superintendent for clemency that may come within the superintendent's discretion. If

the party making the appeal has a clean record for at least thirty days previous to the application the appeal will be referred to the bankruptcy court, which will give the applicant a hearing, review his case carefully and make a report of the findings to the superintendent. In case the appeal is granted, he will be placed in the second grade under the same conditions that apply to inmates entering the institution, and his consideration for parole will not be prejudiced by his previous record. Our board of parole honored that court.

"If any of you come to our institution and look around and ask me what is the best thing we have done, I would have to take my little book and read that rule about the institution of the bankruptcy court; this work has been a great help to us.

"Now, then, I have just one or two boys I want to introduce. The important fellow is generally smart, and thinks he is smarter. He finds fault with the institution and its management. What are we to do with him? I will give you one instance. I agreed with one man. I said, 'Yes, I agree with you that you are getting worse, but it does not prove that reformatories do not reform. Didn't you ever know the devil was in heaven once. What made him bad? Do you suppose it was vile companions? Was it the institution up there? Well, my boy, you think about it.' That came home to me another way. An officer told me of a boy talking that way, and another said: 'Did you ever tell the "super" all that? No? Well, I did.' 'What did he tell you?' 'He told me to go to Hell.' (Laughter.) So the boy said, 'Oh, no, the superintendent never used any such language.' So the boy told him the story and he said, 'Well, I guess I won't go to see him.' And that is one of the ideas we have to combat, that the reformatory is a sort of Keeley cure, where they throw them in a hopper at one end and grind them out fine gentlemen. And I impress upon them that they are struggling every hour in there for the mastery.

"One more: the rebellious fellow. Now we have no dungeons. Can any gentleman tell me why a black, dark cell tends to moral advancement? On the contrary the light cell has much to recommend it. I had the honor of building a place especially for these fellows. I call them the reflection chambers. We have a population of 1,025 to-day, unless some of those trustees have run off, and we have five of these reflection chambers; we always have rooms to let.

"They said to me: 'If you stop whipping and hand-cuffing and all those tortures you will have havoc here.' No such

thing. A fellow who goes down now into the reflection chambers is regarded as a fool, and it is a wholesome thing to have a man regarded as a fool rather than a hero. I have here the orders and warrant,—and he is never put there except by order of the court, and when he thinks it out he can come up for a hearing, and is released. While he is there, we are very careful,—large, light cells, and the doctor sees him every day, and he has an opportunity to come before the court every day, and when he comes out everybody knows that he hauled down his flag, and he doesn't swagger, and public sentiment is with us. We never had a boy stay there over three days in the history of the institution.

"Tell you more. John was rebellious and stubborn; and I said, 'Oh, how that boy is like I was!' And I ran my hand across his forehead. There is a great deal in touch, and I thought this boy would surrender; he looked up with a sort of smile, and I said, 'How is your pulse, John? Are you sick?' He said, 'No, I have done all the work I am going to do.' I said: 'Don't say it that way, John. Nobody is going to make you work, John.' Of course I could have had the boy whipped. Whipping is so easy; you don't have to think about it. I have some prison friends that do occasionally whip. They whip very wisely, and think it is the only way; they can't do without it. I have labored with them early and late and asked them to make the experiment. One or two of them have, and they do not whip any more. I wouldn't whip this boy, but sent him down to the reflection chamber. I said: 'Do you know what work is, John. Work is simply swapping service for things you want.' I just gave him that little talk on political economy we all commence with. 'Now there are 100 men working for you; some cooked your breakfast, kept your room warm and drew the water, and don't you think it would be mean for you not to swap something for it.' 'I guess it would, but I am not going to work.'

"He was in the reflection chamber thirty hours and wrote: 'Mr. Leonard, come down and see me.' I wrote: 'That is work, and we are not swapping.'

"'Mr. Leonard, I want to see you. I am tired being a fool.'

"I have discovered that in prison or out when a man discovers he is a fool salvation is knocking at his door. Smilin', he said: 'I am ready to go to work.' I said: 'All right.' That boy went out of there and went to work in Cleveland and later became a foreman in a Cleveland factory after he was through

with us. We kept him on parole a long time because of certain conditions, and after he was through he wrote me a little letter like this: 'Now that I am free of your custody I want to write to you of some things I did not feel free to before. Mr. Leonard, all the good I got in the reformatory I got in thirty hours.' John is mistaken, he got the schooling that gave him his job in Cleveland. John was not quite a philosopher, but he said: 'When you told me about swapping I saw the point, but I was just too mean to give in and the reflection chamber was just the place for me.'

"I have a motto over my desk. Some people ask me what it means and I say: 'If you cannot understand plain English you will have to go where I learned the spirit.' It is this: 'Always do your stunt, and never, never grunt.'"

(November 30, 1908.)

Some Suggestions as to Toronto Street Railway Problems.

BY CONTROLLER F. S. SPENCE.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "Some Suggestions as to Toronto's Street Railway Problems," Controller F. S. Spence said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—As you know the subject upon which I am billed to speak to you to-day was not of my selection. Had I been making the choice it occurs to me that something might have been selected rather more entertaining and less contentious. I do not propose to solve the intricate problems which present themselves. All I can do is to state these problems, from the viewpoint of the city and the citizens—and they are but the opinions of one upon a matter in which opinions vary very largely.

There are many problems and they vary in importance. It would take all the afternoon to give in detail all the grievances that the citizens have to submit to at the hands of that arbitrary despot who rules us from the corner of Church and King streets.

There are, however, three major problems upon which I would touch. Let me enumerate them briefly:—1. The problem of new lines and extensions; 2. the problem of overcrowding, and 3. the problem of radial railway service into the town, instead of outside of the city limits.

In approaching these problems we are confronted immediately with one general first difficulty. In my opinion the public hostility shown towards the Street Railway Company, though not without reason, is a condition that constitutes a serious difficulty in the matter of dealing with the company. There is a general bitterness, a hostility, the spirit of Flemingphobia. To deal successfully with street railway problems we must approach them in an independent and judicial manner. We are none of us, perhaps, innocent in this connection, but the newspapers and the public men are in an unfortunate situation.

The real cause of nearly all the present dissatisfaction was lack of vision in the days gone by. Mr. Spence quoted figures showing the remarkable development that had taken place in the company's operations and patronage since 1892—a development which apparently none of the city's representatives had foreseen. The track development, he continued, has not kept pace with this growth. The revenue has been far in excess of what was anticipated. The city arranged for a percentage of receipts on this basis: Eight per cent. of the first million of receipts; ten per cent. of the next half million; twelve per cent. of the next half million; fifteen per cent. of the next one million, and twenty per cent. of all receipts above three millions. We did not look far enough ahead. We have long been past the three million mark. We are confronted with congestion on our tracks and overcrowding in our cars.

Compared with other cities of similar size the track mileage in Toronto is surprisingly inadequate. I have here the figures for 1901, the last year for which reliable figures were available. With your permission I will read them. Buffalo had 195 miles; Pittsburg, 172; San Francisco, 251; Detroit, 156; Milwaukee, 114; Cincinnati, 208; New Orleans, 276; and Washington, 208, while Toronto had only 99 miles, and the addition since 1901 has only been eight miles. And yet Toronto, more than any other city, because of the way in which its population is spread out, needs car lines.

This, then, is probably the first problem—the lack of sufficient lines. Under the city's understanding it controlled the situation. The engineer recommended the routes to the Council and if the Council approved the company must lay them. But the Privy Council has held otherwise and we find that the city cannot compel the company to lay tracks upon any street.

What is the present situation? The company wants to lay lines on certain streets. The city wants extensions and won't consider other propositions until these are dealt with. A deadlock has accordingly arisen and the whole inconvenience falls back upon the citizens.

My own personal view is that the city and the company ought to agree, and there ought to be more acceptance on the part of each of what the other wanted. They ought to agree upon what lines in the central part of the city were absolutely necessary, and the city ought to consent to the company getting those tracks on condition that the company agreed to the extensions needed outside and to a sufficient number of cars.

Then the city would be in a position to rest its case and to go to the Legislature with its claims.

The second problem of overcrowding really arises out of the first. It is claimed there are not sufficient cars; it is alleged, in answer, you can't put more cars on the existing lines without blockading them. With regard to the overcrowding of the cars I must point out frankly that the city is not altogether blameless in having allowed the company to carry fifty per cent. more passengers in a car than there was seating accommodation for. We got congestion by our own agreement. We insisted upon cheap tickets in limited hours. Have you ever thought of the fact that there are eight different street car fares in the city. There is the five-cent fare, the ten-cent night fare, the three-cent children's fare; there are tickets at 25 for the dollar, blue tickets at six for a quarter, red tickets at eight for a quarter, white tickets at seven for a quarter and children's tickets at ten for a quarter. The result is that no man who has not a lot of change at his disposal can equip himself at once with a supply of yellow, red, white and children's tickets. A citizen to ride cheaply must invest \$1.75 in tickets. The working man cannot always do that, and it is the working man who consequently suffers.

The city's share of the fares collected from the people are applied to the cutting down of the tax rates. What does this mean? Simply that we are making the shop girls and the factory hands, who have to use the cars, pay—through the car fare boxes—the taxes of the Gas Company, the Grand Trunk Railway and other big corporations. I would like to see an actuary employed to determine how much of a reduction would occur in our percentage by establishing the red ticket basis throughout, all day long, thus equalizing the congestion. In my view we ought to cut down the traffic to the red ticket basis, and have eight tickets for twenty-five cents all day long and for everybody.

Now, then, a moment for the radial railways. The manifest solution of the radial railway problem is to have the radial cars run right into the heart of the city. There ought to be found some common ground of agreement between the city and the company in that regard. Why could there not be devised a plan whereby the radials would be assured that when the Toronto Street Railway Company's franchise expires twelve years hence, they would either be paid for their property on a surrender, or they would be allowed to continue on certain terms that might be fore-shadowed now? Now I

don't say that is quite clear, but it would be well worth while for us to go about devising some line of policy. Probably the central terminal could be located at the St. Lawrence market, the biggest monument to municipal mismanagement in Toronto. It was built to be a great market free to the farmers. It has been turned into a show place.

One thing more and I have done. What is to be done twelve years hence when the franchise of the Street Railway Company terminates? I have only one opinion. To take over the railway and to own and operate it as a public utility by the City of Toronto. There are five strong reasons for this course.

First : the absolute impossibility of compelling any corporation to live up to its obligations.

Second : The greatest difficulty in the way of good civic government the indifference of the best citizens. The apathy of the best citizens is the curse of municipal government. If larger interests were at stake it would be easier to secure the services of big men. In this way I believe that public ownership would raise the character and tone of the City Council.

Third : A municipal corporation is besieged by the efforts of private corporations to obtain franchises and control the operation of them when secured. If municipalities owned their large franchises there would be no reason for the boddler in city councils.

Fourth : The city highways ought to be controlled by the City Council. The streets belong to the city.

The fifth is a moral reason. There is a social cohesiveness in the co-operation of a community with a common object for the common good. When the man is working for the community he is working for himself. It is thus we attain the ideal. Ours becomes a better city. Ours is a truer Christianity. ✓

(December 7, 1908.)

Moral Bi-Metallism.

BY RIGHT REVEREND C. D. WILLIAMS, EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF MICHIGAN.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "Moral Bi-Metallism," Right Rev. C. D. Williams, Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, said:

Gentlemen,—I feel very much at home in Toronto and very much at home in Canada. It doesn't seem to me so very different from the country across the lake, in fact I am next door to Canada, as you know, living in Detroit with only a river between me and God's Country, as I suppose you would call it. The geographical boundaries do not seem to be much interference to mutual communion. A good many people use Detroit as a dormitory and do business at Windsor, and possibly a few more people use Windsor as a dormitory and do their business in Detroit, so there is constant intercourse. The only thing that stands between us, you will admit, is our tariff war, and on that I will not speak. But even a tariff war does not constitute a quarantine I find. During the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease among our cattle we have got to establish a special quarantine between Windsor and us.

But there are certain other diseases, not physical but moral or spiritual, and it is very difficult to establish a quarantine. They are known as moral or ethical diseases. They are not regarded as contagious, but I suspect that possibly you have some symptoms of the same moral or ethical diseases that we have in the States. I do not know that they are developed in the same virulent form that they are about us. I have heard great things about the law and order of Canada, the superior morals, integrity, especially when I come into Canada I hear about them, and probably it is the truth, yet I suspect that possibly you may have some of these symptoms, and it is one of these that I want to speak about to-day, I have called it "Moral Bi-Metallism" and I will tell you how I came by the name.

We have a gentleman over on our side, possibly you have heard of him in Canada, who is found of the inveterate habit of running for the Presidency. He has been at it for a good many years and I see by the newspapers that he has his lightning rod out again. He is still willing to sacrifice himself for

his party. I have a great admiration for Mr. Bryan. I think he is a man of honorable ideas and undying devotion to those ideas. Indeed, I voted for him once or twice, I do not remember just how often. But a long time ago, it is ancient history now, in the heat of his first campaign, I believe it was away back in 1896, and I remember that campaign very vividly. It was a very brisk campaign, especially in the city of Cleveland, where I was then resident. It was characterized by the yellow chrysanthemum. I lived on one of the principal streets in the city and I used to see once in a while going past my house a great army of men, and they were the heads of the great corporations and trusts, and other businesses, followed dutifully by their employees, and every one wore a huge yellow chrysanthemum in his button-hole. I am not sure that all those clerks and those workingmen, who followed their leaders, with the yellow chrysanthemum in their button-holes knew exactly what financial philosophy the yellow chrysanthemum stood for, I am even afraid that some of them that did know what it stood for did not mean that thing. The hard times affected reason, jobs were rather uncertain, and they were pretty sure that in order to hold their jobs they had better put on that yellow chrysanthemum and march in that parade, rather a humiliating spectacle. But what did that yellow chrysanthemum stand for? It stood for a great sea of the combines. The question was whether for our American currency we should attempt to stand on two stools or one, whether we should attempt to have standards for our currency, one a more or less fixed and gold standard, the other a sliding silver standard. I do not pretend to be a financial expert at all. Being a clergyman I display a very creditable ignorance of money matters. I never got enough of it. Money never stayed long enough in my hands for me to evoke any kind of financial philosophy. I haven't any. I do not know whether a single standard or a double standard is the right thing in the world, the country decides it and I want to abide by that decision.

But I want to cross with you to the moral plane. A parson is supposed to be an expert on that side of mortals, I mean a theoretical expert at least, if not a practical expert. One has said, "Ye canna expect a man baith to make a joke and see it," and possibly you cannot expect a clergyman both to preach good morals and practice them. There is a natural division of labor there, I think, either preach or practice, I leave it to you as to which has got the harder job, but at any rate he is supposed to know good morals when he sees them,

and I think there is a prevailing disease in our modern world that I should like to characterize by that term "Moral Bi-Metallism." We are very apt to go by double standards. We have one standard, the gold standard, the standard of the golden rule for our private morals, for our personal relations as gentlemen, as fathers, husbands, in our friendly relations with our neighbors, in our private life, in our individualistic capacity. I think that nearly everybody here has that fixed gold standard for his personal and private life, and when we hop over to the other side, into our public relations, our business and our politics, I am very much afraid that some of us, at least over across the line, are inclined to substitute another standard, what we might call one of the rules of the game in politics, the prevailing code that is recognized in the trade or the business we are in, and we try to conduct our lives upon these two standards, changing our code of ethics as we change our clothes, business suit for business day, frock coat for Sunday. Now that habit of "Moral Bi-Metallism" or that double standard is quite an ancient fashion. I was surprised to find how ancient it was when I went into the subject. I think here in Canada I may venture on some Scriptural allusions, I would not be quite certain in the States whether they would be understood. When preaching in Toronto twice yesterday I saw crowded churches, among the congregation a good many business men, and I think that probably you might understand a Scriptural allusion or two. You will remember that when the King of Assyria carried off the Israelites from the land of Samaria he took them across the River Euphrates and planted them there, and he sent in their stead to populate a foreign land, a lot of the mixed people from Babylon and all the other nations in Mesopotamia. These people when they came in brought along with them their offerings they were accustomed to, their habits of life, etc., and also their religion. They had their own little gods, their images and shrines, and so on, and set up to worship all these. They feared not the Lord and therefore the Lord sent wild beasts among them which slew some of them, and gave them a good deal of trouble. The report went up to the King of Assyria, and he said, "I know the reason of this thing," the people of Samaria had a different God, a God Jehovah, which they did not worship, and he has been inflicting punishment on them, and he looked up a renegade priest and sent him to teach the people about Jehovah, but they still worshipped their own gods, offered their sacrifices, etc. They feared Jehovah but

they worshipped their own gods. The gods from over there in Mesopotamia were, I think, a little more convenient and comfortable gods, they did not require much in the way of ethics, all they required was ceremonial observance, they were very comfortable gods to get along with, but for political reasons it was very well to have an altar to Jehovah and offer up sacrifices, etc. I have seen some of that sort of thing in some people's lives, very convenient to go to church, very convenient to be active in the Sunday School, church work and so on, it is a good thing, makes for respectability here and possibly if there is something hereafter it will make for salvation for them. That is one kind of a double standard that is sometimes revealed among men, but that is outright hypocrisy. I don't think there are many outright hypocrites among us. Now it is a subtler thing than that I wanted to speak about, a habit of making a division of one life into two persons. Perhaps I can illustrate that by another Scriptural allusion. You will pardon it, being Canadians.

You will remember when Our Lord went across the Sea of Galilee into the tombs of Gergesenes he met a man who was possessed of the devil, and he held the man and told the devils to come out and they might go into a herd of swine which were grazing close by. They did so and the swine ran into the sea and were drowned. The keeper of the swine went forth and he told the people of Gergesenes all about this wonderful cure, this maniac that had been healed, but he did not forget the pigs, and the people came to see what had been done, they saw the man that had been healed. It was a wonderful thing, it would be a wonderful thing if they could have all their diseases cured, but then two thousand head of pork, that is what the miracle cost. I am not sure that these people's standard of values has altogether gone out yet. I come across it once in a while. I was up at Lansing the other day, at our great State Reform School and there I saw a pitiable sight, fifteen hundred or more boys, mere boys that ought we would think to have been in the nursery, drilled like factory workmen, treated in a machine like way. There appeared to be no regard for the moral development of the boy. I asked the superintendent if anything was done towards the boys' moral development, no, but he said we raised the biggest crop of beets with these boys and we sold them for enough almost to support the institution for the year, beets meant more than boys.

I came from Cleveland, as I told you, and there is a marvelous work going on in that city for the reform of the character or rather for the juvenile division of the poor of that city, but the wealthy men of Cleveland complained about it a good deal, it costs so much and taxes are of more concern in their eyes than good citizens, but that is not what I was going to talk of.

These men across the Sea of Galilee were outlaws, Jews, and as Jews they knew this business of keeping pigs was against the Jewish law, against the Jewish conscience, perhaps against their own conscience if they had been trained. Jordan made a very convenient line of division, over there on the hills of Judea was the land of religion, there were the priests and the rabbis, there the law of religion prevailed, and when they wanted religion they came over and got all they wanted of it. Three times a year they went up to Jerusalem and brought their offerings, perhaps a little bigger offering than usual considering the business they were in, but that Jordan was a good dividing line, when they wanted to keep pigs they came over to Gaderea, there was no law against their keeping pigs there, there was no rabbi there, and they did not want any, and now comes this rabbi into their territory, and he was apt to bring with him all his best standards. Therefore they prayed him to depart out of their land. Now I think that Gaderean philosophy is to be found here and there in our modern world. It even crystallizes itself into familiar proverbs, for instance, the proverb "Business is business and religion is religion," what does that mean? Why that you have got to have two entirely separate departments in your life, one for religion one for business, that you have got to keep them in watertight compartments if you are a Baptist, and perhaps in airtight compartments if you belong to the Church of England, there must be no communion between the two; *Exus Moses and Moses Exis*, you will have to ask my friend the Professor here if that is right. So these two sets of principles cannot mingle, they make a very explosive compound if they do mingle. For the church on Sunday the Sermon on the Mount is a beautiful thing, it is good to be sung in offertory anthems, occasionally good to preach about if the preacher is careful and does not make too plain, personal applications, but then that is fine china, that is bric-a-brac, you have got to keep that in a glass case in the parlor, but here in the kitchen of life where the work is done you need a coarser, tougher ware than that, you need earthenware. A

politician in our country told us that in politics the Ten Commandments were an iridescent dream. You want something that is tough and the rules of the game are different from the established recognized code. In business the golden rule won't work. In modern business it isn't "do unto others as you would they should do unto you," but do the other fellow before he gets a chance to do you. Now I can give you an illustration or two of that sort of thing. Here is a man for instance that has built up a tremendous, vast fortune upon unjust, unfair, special privileges. He has made secret rebates, you may say with the railroads, whereby he gets unfair advantages over his competitors, whereby he can tax the products of his competitor. He employs spies who get from the complacent officials of the railroads the exact amount of business his competitor is doing. He uses this means of commercial assassination ruthlessly. He breaks the laws without a qualm of conscience, rides over them roughshod. He employs the ablest legal talent in the country, our prostitutes, traitors to the law, employs the ablest legal talent in the country to defend his law-breaking; that is what the corporation lawyer often is for, to get around these laws or break through them if he cannot get around them. My dear friends these men are the real anarchists of our country, not the poor fellows who wave red flags and get hanged for it now and then, not they but these people who are teaching us contempt for all law and order, and yet this man will slip through the midst of his life, he will cross Jordan, going after religion, and there you will have him teaching Sunday School, leading a chaste, temperate, individualistic life, and model and simple life, and I believe he is not a hypocrite. I believe he is merely color blind, he does not know it, he has exhausted his conscience here in technical pieties and in the individualistic morals, exhausted it completely and he does not know that it applies on this side at all. The law of Christ's high standard, it belongs on this side of life, the rules of the game they belong on that side of life. Now I presume you are saying that he is talking of John D. Rockefeller, well, perhaps I am, but only as a type not as an individual. Nowadays you know the higher critics are taking away all the individuals and substituting types. Perhaps fifty years from now someone will say, in speaking of our great men of to-day, so and so is only a type, I have seen him but possibly I have seen only the type. It reminds me of a story of a mesmerist who went to the menagerie for the first time and saw a dromedary, and he looked at the huge big monster with

its humps, and thought a while, finally he turned away in disgust, "Oh! (—) there ain't no such thing." J. D. R. exists as a type and that type is to be found everywhere. We do not throw missiles at him. The same thing pervades our business in a greater or less degree from the beginning to the end of it. Let me tell you something that I know, I won't say what city it happened in, you can guess perhaps Detroit or Chicago, it was not in either city. Now a gentleman, one of the most delightful personalities I ever met with, a model husband, a model father, a most charming friendly disposition, honorable to a degree about all his personal relationships, he would not suffer the shadow of a taint or a suspicion of anything that was not absolutely straight in his personal relations, warden of the church, I have seen him take up the collection many a time. This man observed the Sunday School superintendent of the parish, young man of energy, ability and possibly talent. He said to him, "I have been observing you and I think you would make a first rate business man in my business, and I would like to offer you the position of assistant superintendent. It was a profitable business and the young man was delighted with the prospects. The older man said to him, "You had better consider it well, as there are some things in the business that you might not exactly like," "Oh! I will take the chance of that in your business." So he made the arrangement, and one of the first things given him was the key to a private locked box in the post office, and the young man found that all the mail that came to that locked box was not addressed to any individual's name, not addressed to the corporation's name, was addressed simply to locked box so and so, and he found that every bit of it concerned bribery, \$75,000.00 a year sifted through that locked box, to bribe purchasing agents of railroads and other big corporations to put the goods of this company on the market, and I know of one young man ruined for life by that operation. The man at the head of this business did not seem to feel that there was anything wrong about that, why that is the way business is done, this is the code established, those are the rules of the game. On his private and personal side he was upright and clean and as fine a gentleman as you ever knew, on the corporal side he followed these low and comfortable codes, business is business, religion is religion, so it is in politics, still more.

There is another proverb, "Don't mix religion with politics." What does that mean? Well, I will illustrate. In Cleve-

land we had some years ago a notorious gang in the common council that was called "The Thirteen." Their business was to hold up the business men of that city. If a business man wanted any privilege, if he wanted a switch put into his factory, he had to pay. The leader of "The Thirteen" bargained with him. They had a scheduled price for everything. One man was appointed to look after a certain thing, you had to deal with him. Monday night in council these men would get together and lay out the business for the week, so and so wants a switch, Jim, you see to that, so and so wants something else, Bill, you see to that. When the council met next Monday night, they looked at Jim and if he nodded all right it meant the price had been paid or would be paid, and so legislation was wrought in that city. The gentlemen in my vestry voted for these men persistently. The opposite party got in and cleaned them out I am glad to say, but never, never would they vote for the opposite party, they would rather sacrifice their right hand. Politics is politics, you must not mingle your religion with politics, we have got to stand by the party supporting Legislature. Legislation is consequently bought and sold in our legislative halls, like pig iron on the market. The big corporations are in the market for legislation, they buy what they want and the best men do it. I was sitting in the office of a vestryman of mine, one of the cleanest, most honorable, most public spirited men I know, who is giving most generously to every public interest, a man of most irreproachable character in his private life, and there came in another vestryman, not quite so high, but still a good man. They were the main pillars of my church. And one said to the other, "Bill, look here, we have got to put up some more money." I said, Gentlemen, I suppose you would rather I would go out," "Oh, no, there is no necessity of your withdrawing," and Bill said, "All right, I will put it up." We have all got to put it up, but what for? to buy legislation, that is what it was, and they thought nothing of it, it was in this other realm of politics, and they did not want to mingle their religion with politics. Now those are enough illustrations to let you know what I mean by the Gaderean philosophy of life, ideals, high standards, they belong to the private side of life, to the public side belongs the convenient code of ethics. Why do we have this disintegrating conscience, why do we have this moral color blindness? I think it is because of the extraordinary development that has come upon us of late years. We are like a boy who had suddenly taken a shoot, suddenly

grown up, and has only his six year old knee trousers on. I think we have outgrown our moral standards. You go to a man on the street and you say "Oh, so and so beats his wife, he puts sand in the sugar he sells you, he doesn't pay his debts, etc," and you say, "so and so builds up his business with unjust, special privileges, he manipulates stocks in a very uncertain way on the stock market, he does this and that," "Oh, well, it is business, business is business." You go to the church and you say "that man is unorthodox, weak on a certain article of the creed and I know he does not go to church very much, he is stingy about giving," and the church is ready to excommunicate him. You tell the church so and so has made his money by notoriously unscrupulous ways and the church will say well, how does he give, if he is munificent in giving, that is what we are concerned about. How he gives his money, how he spends his money. Why? because, as I say, we have grown so rapidly, expanded so rapidly that we have outgrown our old moral standards. We have had so far a religious, ethical, standard that applied to the individual and personal life, and that is as strong as ever, our conscience is as keen as ever, but with this tremendous expansion the individual is lost in this great corporation, which is soul-less and sometimes conscience-less, the individual sense of respectability is lost, is merged in that great commerce. It is the expansion of life that has grown more rapidly than our moral habits, our ethical standards, our codes of religion even. Now what is needed everywhere, in the church and out of it, in business as well as religion, what is needed to-day is expansion, the enlargement of our principles, our moral codes, our standards, until they shall cover the whole of our lives and reduce them to a unity. Gentlemen, you cannot build your life or your character solidly and permanently on a dual foundation. You have got to make life one. You have got to bring it under the domination of one standard, the gold standard, the standard of the golden rule.

(December 14, 1908.)

The Right and Wrong of the Prohibition Movement.

BY PROF. HUGH MUENSTERBERG.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the foregoing topic Professor Hugo Muensterberg, the eminent psychologist, educator and author, of Harvard University, said :

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club,—Since your chairman invited me to speak to you this afternoon on the topic chosen—that of prohibition—I have learned that you have some alcoholic problems before you in a political campaign which is now being waged in your city. I think that is unfortunate for me. Let me illustrate. Only three days ago, I think it was, a Chicago newspaper reporter came to get an interview from me in connection with a criminal case which had been attracting some attention. I begged to be excused. He persisted. "But I do not know the facts," I explained. "Oh, that doesn't matter," was his prompt reply. "We know the facts. We want from you only an opinion." (Laughter.) Well, that's the way it must be in your case, too. I know nothing of the Toronto situation, and I want to be understood that I do not touch it by a single word I say. I am speaking upon the subject entirely as it presents itself to the people of the United States.

Perhaps I may say at the outset that I have given the alcohol question much attention from a scientific point of view for the past twenty years, both in Germany and at Harvard. It is a serious scientific and psychological problem. I have been studying it in the laboratory and from the psychotherapeutic point of view. I have experimented with the influence of alcohol on the human system and have tried to cure drunkards. The problem has always been near to me. It is not nearly so new as some of our campaigners would make it. The first edicts against intemperance and the saloon were issued by the Emperor of China about 3,000 years before Christ. But I fear they must have been ineffectual. (Laughter.)

But you have a time limit and I must make this discussion short. Where are we standing on the alcoholic problem? To get at the root of the matter let us remove what is not open to discussion and deal only with those phases that are open to discussion.

First, then, I think we all recognize that the intemperate use of alcohol is perhaps the greatest source of poverty and misery in the world. Its evils are incalculable. It is the greatest source of poverty and crime, the greatest source of disease and of mental disturbance, of idiocy and depravity in the next generation that the world ever knew. To deny these statements is to close our eyes to the facts. The way from the saloon to the hospital and the penitentiary is a broad one. The immoderate use of alcohol ruins thousands of homes and hundreds of thousands of beings every year. There is not the slightest doubt that diseases of the liver, the stomach and the heart, and the essential source of modern insanity lies in alcoholism.

Add another fact. The saloon is the most dangerous centre of corruption and a vehement factor in the degradation of politics, and a high school for the violation of the law. Alcohol, even in moderate use, is a menace for every child, for every one of abnormal mental status or unbalanced brain, and for a large number of individuals in any community.

This, then, all lies outside of discussion. To claim that the intemperate use of alcohol is harmless is unworthy of any thinking man who has his eyes open to the fact. The question that lies open to discussion is—what is the safest and wisest way to overcome these dangers? How can we reduce the great harm done without introducing new evils?

There are two answers possible. One is radical prohibition; the other the slow educational reform of immoderate drinking by the moderate use of light alcoholic beverages. After twenty years of study and the treatment of drunkards my conviction is that for the United States the only safe way was not by prohibition. At the same time it is my sincere conviction that the saloon, the bar-room and the treating system ought to go absolutely.

But there are dangers from total prohibition not less than from the abuse of alcohol. During the recent campaign by the prohibitionists my position was challenged. I was accused of making false statements, but, during the discussion, not an argument was brought forward to change my views on this point. In the United States prohibition means an education

in the violation of the law. There is no greater danger than a constant disrespect of law. Much of the turmoil of recent years, from the fight against the trusts down to the smaller agitations which have troubled America are due to habitual disrespect for law.

We must deal with men as they are; we must take cognizance of the deep physiological desires. Prohibition has swept over two-thirds of the country. The idea is to make a law against the desire of a great multitude. The man who never takes alcohol, the scholar who does not care for it, does not mind, but we have no right to generalize from particular cases, and overlook the needs of the laborer, whose physiological condition is different, and to prohibit the satisfaction of a deep physiological desire. Personally I was brought up in a temperance household and have not touched a glass of beer in twenty years, but I have no right to generalize from a special organization, and no right to overlook the needs of hard-working laborers. The female organism does not require the kind of stimulants that such men need, and women have no right to generalize for men.

It is not wise to set up a standard thus. There are men who have an inherent desire for certain stimulants. It may be all very well to institute prohibitory laws and the surface appearance may at first be deceiving, but if one rules beneath the surface one will find the results are very disappointing. Wherever prohibition obtains light wines disappear and the more compact, but harder, liquors, containing the much larger percentage of alcohol, become apparent. The social and moderate drinker gives way to the lonely drinker, and the consequences are always disastrous.

Under prohibition there is no supervision of the drinks that are offered. The desire for the stimulant has not been eliminated and, however stringent, the restriction leads to the person with the craving seeking a substitute. In the Southern climes, where the wave of prohibition has obtained, the drug habit has become a grave menace, and the use of cocaine and morphine is growing alarming. To close the saloon and open the drug store is to devastate and ruin society. If no sale of alcohol and drugs is permitted, gambling, betting, sexual over-indulgence and perversion and the satisfaction of the lower instincts always occur. The emotional drying-up of the population is another result not desirable for a healthy nation.

Prohibition has the simplicity of superficiality, which attracts many, just as religion is replaced by spiritualism, medicine by Christian Science, political economy by socialism and philosophy by pragmatism for many people. It appeals to the emotions and finds great favor with women and children and others who do not think seriously on the subject. It is a well-known fact that the adoption of prohibition into any section leads to a reaction which means a much more alarming degree of intemperance than ever obtained before the imposition of restrictive laws.

There are not a few who believe that the most moderate use of light alcoholic beverages is dangerous to everyone. While I am free to admit that alcohol is never a food, I do not know of a single fact which indicates that small moderate doses of alcohol are dangerous to the normal adult. I emphasize adult, because even small quantities of alcohol are dangerous for children; and normal, because for certain psychopathic conditions alcohol is dangerous. Doses that might ruin some will stimulate other brains to production. I know a New York writer who cannot write a page of his brilliant books without the stimulant of alcohol.

The brain is influenced by a small dose. There is a certain inhibition or suppression of some cells so that under the influence of alcohol they do not work with the same activity. The kind of rest thus induced of certain brain centres is not dangerous. If anything was destroyed there would be danger, but after over-exertion periods of rest akin to sleep are needed, and where there is no opportunity for the enjoyment of art, no absence of rush, such relief may be desirable.

The only argument against the moderate use of light alcoholic beverages is that American recklessness would not stop there. This is unworthy of the nation. The true reform will be in the education of the national will, which can not be done by the removal of the temptation. If there is no training of the will there will be no moderation in any craving, and intemperance in alcohol will extend other drugs, to gambling, crime, sexual desire. What a man had before his mind would fascinate him if he had not learned control.

The conservative middle way to true reform is the slow education to self-mastery. Gentlemen, I thank you.

(December 21, 1908.)

The Mineral Resources of Canada.

BY PROF. W. G. MILLER.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "The Mineral Resources of Canada," Professor W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist for Ontario, said:

Mr. President and Members of the Canadian Club.—My subject covers a wide field and time is short. In taking up the subject therefore I must be brief. I shall endeavor to discard the vocabulary usually adopted in talking minerals and mineralogy and deal, as briefly as I can, with the mining industry in the past, the handicaps it has experienced in its progress, its present prospects and future possibilities.

In the past the industry has suffered a number of drawbacks. Our educational system has not been calculated to develop the mining industry. Canada has suffered by reason of the lack of technical instruction in its schools. Mineralogy and geology have been taught only in theory. We have had a number of natural born mining engineers, but they had to go abroad to get their training. I am glad to say, however, that the authorities are now awakening to their opportunities and the needs of the country. During the last twenty years three or four good mining schools have been established with thoroughly practical courses, where good practical mining engineers are being trained. These schools have stamp mills where the ore can be treated right under the eyes of the students, and splendid results are being attained.

Now let me be quite frank. To my mind one of the great drawbacks to mining development in this country has been the boosting of the agricultural to the detriment of the mineral resources of the country at large, and particularly of Ontario. Mining, however, is coming into its own. Old mining laws and regulations hindered development, but the Government has seen a great light and changed the regulations, so that now "blanketing" in mining districts is almost impossible.

Let us look at present conditions. I do not want to weary you with figures, except for a moment. In the United States the mineral output amounts to \$25 per head on an 80,000,000 population. Canada's output only amounts to \$12.50 for a

population of 7,000,000. Still Canada's output is increasing yearly. In 1897 it totalled \$28,000,000, while in 1907 it reached the grand total of \$86,000,000, or a three-fold increase. This is a very encouraging increase and is largely the result of changed conditions and the existence of our mining schools.

Canada has exceptional mining possibilities. The Rocky Mountain chain, extending from the far north right down through Mexico, has produced an immense amount of minerals, principally gold and silver. In British Columbia this development has been much smaller than in the United States and Mexico, but that only goes to show the great possibilities of our Western Province. In Canada we have vast ore fields not possessed by either of the other two countries, but little attention has been paid to these fields because of inexperience. Iron ore and copper would be the metals found there, and in the district in a rough way surrounding Hudson's Bay from its southern end away up to the Arctic circle, where there is evidence of coal existing in plenty. These big fields could easily be mined, as the climate compares favorably with the Yukon territory. In addition there is an abundance of water power. Where rock strata of a like nature extended into Michigan, the mines have produced 40,000,000 tons of iron ore annually, while the copper producing qualities of that state are well known.

A recent issue of the *Canadian Mining Journal* contains a significant statement. The Canadian Mining Institute recently invited some of the representatives of the British Institution of Mining and Metallurgy to accompany them on a tour of inspection in Canada. They came and this is what they have to say:

"The impressions we received of Canada as a whole were most favorable, and this remark applies also to the country as a field for mining enterprise.

"It appears to us the natural resources offer abundant opportunity for development, in which English capital might be profitably employed. Results in the past, it is true, have not been uniformly encouraging, but this was probably more due to the methods adopted than to an absence of conditions for properly working.

"American capital appears to have been more successful than English capital in Canadian mining, and it is not difficult to understand this when it is considered that one can get on the train at Montreal or Toronto in the evening and be in New York the next morning.

"English capitalists would, we believe, stand a much better chance of securing some of the good things as they come along if, instead of waiting to have things brought to them in London, they had an agent or representative resident in Canada. New developments and discoveries are, in our opinion, sure to occur from time to time, and we think this prospect, together with the chances of participating in the development of already existing enterprises, should be sufficient inducement to English capital to give more attention to Canadian mining than heretofore.

"We cannot conclude these notes without paying a very warm tribute of thanks and kindly feeling to our Canadian hosts and brother engineers for their great kindness and hospitality. They treated us well, made us welcome, and gave us a unique opportunity for obtaining a bird's eye view of the present state of the Canadian mining industry."

Reverting at this point to a map displayed on the wall of the room Prof. Miller dealt with the mining output of Ontario. Cobalt now produced one-ninth of the world's silver. While last year it stood fourth, this year it should exceed the leader—the State of Montana—by 6,000,000 ounces, placing the Ontario district in the premier position.

Our silver deposits are unique, he continued. Five years ago similar deposits to those in Cobalt to-day were found in Port Arthur, and we know that the mineral cobalt has been found away up in the great Bear Lake district. There is no reason why another Cobalt should not be discovered up in that great northern country.

The progress of the mining industry in Ontario during 1908 has, on the whole, been satisfactory. In two departments of that industry the position of the department among the Confederated Provinces is unique. These are the production of silver and the production of nickel. It is not too much to say that Cobalt is one of the most remarkable silver camps that has ever been discovered. Absolutely unknown until the autumn of 1903, that field, up to the end of 1908, has produced about 35,000,000 ounces of silver, having a value of, say, \$20,000,000. This is not only a large and permanent addition to the wealth of the community, but a substantial portion of the world's production of silver.

During the 12 months just closed the output of the mines of Cobalt has amounted to about 17,000,000 ounces of silver, worth, say, \$8,500,000. The world's production of silver is estimated for 1908 at under 160,000,000 ounces per annum,

so that Ontario is yielding about one-ninth of the total output. There is no reason apparent why production on this scale should not be maintained or even surpassed. The mines of Cobalt are, at the end of 1908, better equipped, more economically managed, and in a position to save a larger percentage of the values than ever before.

In 1904, the first year of production, there were four producing mines; in 1905, sixteen; in 1906, seventeen; in 1907, twenty-eight; in 1908, twenty-nine. The total quantity of ore shipped from the camp during the year was about 25,430 tons, which was several thousand tons more than all the shipments up to the end of 1907, the total shipments to date being 47,855 tons. No doubt the declining price of silver had a tendency to restrict production during the last twelve months.

As was to be expected, the average value of the ore shipped from Cobalt is now less than it was when the mines were first opened, having fallen from 1,309 ounces per ton in 1904 to about 670 ounces during 1908. There is little or no decrease, however, as compared with 1907, when the shipments averaged 677 ounces per ton. An explanation of the decline in value is to be found in the large quantities of low-grade ore which have been shipped during the last two years. Formerly only the first-class material was shipped, but now large consignments of poorer quality are being forwarded to Denver, where they have been found suitable for mixing in the smelters with certain western ores. It must be borne in mind that "low-grade" and high-grade" as applied to ores in Cobalt are words of relative significance. Anything below 150 ounces per ton is low-grade at Cobalt. The utilization of these low-grade ores is now becoming a feature in Cobalt practice, several of the mines being equipped with up-to-date concentration plants. Custom works have also been opened.

A good deal of money has, no doubt, been unwisely spent in Cobalt, as in all other mining camps, and a tremendous amount of sky-rocketing and company-mongering has been carried on, greatly to the detriment of legitimate mining business, but it cannot be denied that real mining in Cobalt has been very profitable, and more money has been realized in a shorter space of time than, perhaps, in any other mining camp in Canada. The returns by way of dividend up to the end of 1908, including the unpublished profits of close corporations, will exceed \$10,000,000.

Permanency cannot be predicted of any mining field, for all mineral deposits, however large, are strictly limited in quantity, and when the ore is taken out there is an end of the mine. The life of the Cobalt camp will in the end depend upon the richness of the veins in depth, but that life will undoubtedly be prolonged by the discovery of new veins within the limits of the known field, and there will also be extensions of the valuable area or new areas of a similar character will be brought to light. The latter process is now in full vigor. The South Lorraine camp, where some good finds have been made, is separated from the Cobalt area by ground which has not yet proven valuable; up the Montreal river the James township section contains several promising prospects; farther west, at Bloom, Everett, Miller, and other lakes, the same assemblage of minerals as at Cobalt has been found, including considerable native silver. Still farther west, Gowganda lake is reputed as having produced specimens of native silver equal to those found in the early days of Cobalt. Gowganda will, doubtless, experience a rush next spring, but whether the geological and other conditions are as favorable as at Cobalt, time only will determine.

The newer silver fields of the Montreal river region are at present destitute of railway communication, and even of good wagon roads. These defects will, doubtless, be supplied with reasonable promptitude if the fields are valuable enough to warrant the expenditure. The Canadian Northern railway, it is understood, contemplates the extension of the Moose Mountain branch by way of Burwash and Welcome lakes to Gowganda, while the T. & N. O. railway, by continuing the spur line from Charlton to Elk lake, would connect with the James township area.

The production of nickel in 1908 will be about the same as in 1907, when the Sudbury mines yielded 10,602 tons. This constitutes the larger share of the world's production, the only other producing mines being those of New Caledonia in the South Pacific ocean. The Sudbury ore yields copper as well as nickel, and the copper output for 1908 is likely to be somewhat in excess of that for 1907, when the yield was 7,003 tons. The Canadian Copper Company continues to be the chief producer. The company draws the bulk of its ore from the Creighton and Crean Hill mines. The former is an immense deposit of rich ore, higher in nickel than in copper, which is being worked as an open quarry while in the Crean Hill mine, which is also a large one, the propositions of the

metals is reversed. The Canadian Copper Company's smelting plant at Copper Cliff is extensive and well equipped, the product of the furnaces being Bessemer matte, containing about 80 per cent. of combined nickel and copper. At Victoria Mines, the Mond Nickel Company's operations are carried on on a smaller scale. This company also produces Bessemer matte, which is refined in Wales, the Canadian Copper Company's product going to New Jersey.

The northern nickel range has long been known to contain large bodies of ore, but these have hitherto been inaccessible owing to want of railway facilities. The Moose Mountain branch of the Canadian Northern passes within two or three miles of the largest of the ore bodies, and the Dominion Nickel Copper Company is now engaged in developing these mines. This company is composed of Canadian capitalists, who are quite able to carry their projects through to success.

The iron furnaces of Ontario continue to import much the larger part of the ore which they require. Several causes conduce to this, and it is altogether probable that if Ontario possessed many more producing iron mines than it does a large part of the ore smelted into pig iron in the Province would still come from the United States. There are very extensive ranges of iron formation in the northern part of the Province. Here and there upon these, workable deposits have been discovered, such as the Helen mine (hematite), Moose Mountain (magnetite), Atikokan (magnetite), and others. In other parts of the ranges, as at Temagami, there are huge outcrops of banded ore, which, on the surface at least, are too silicious for present use. Patient and persevering prospecting will undoubtedly reveal other deposits of good ore, and the application of modern concentration processes to the lean and sulphurous ores of northern and eastern Ontario will render available very large reserves of ore not now capable of being utilized. The output of iron ore for 1908 will be about the same as in 1907, when 205,295 tons were produced, while the pig iron product will also be on the same scale as in the latter year, when it aggregated 286,216 tons.

In the stratified rocks of southeastern Ontario petroleum, natural gas, and salt are found in large quantities. The yield of petroleum has been very largely increased by the coming in of the East Tilbury field in the County of Kent, which is now producing as much, if not more, than the older fields of Petrolea and Oil Springs. Natural gas is being produced on a large scale as compared with a few years ago. The counties

of Kent, Haldimand, and Welland are all underlaid by gas-producing rocks, and the inhabitants of the southwestern peninsula, including the cities of Hamilton, Brantford, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, and many other towns and villages, enjoy the advantages of this ideal fuel for domestic purposes. We may look for still further additions to the oil and gas-producing territory of Ontario.

The salt industry is confined to the east shores of Lakes Huron and St. Clair, and the output continues to be about the same from year to year. In 1907 the production amounted to 62,806 tons.

Among the many branches of the mineral industry are to be reckoned those which produce materials of construction, including brick, lime, stone, and Portland cement. It is fortunate for Ontario that good building materials of the permanent classes are both cheap and widely distributed. The Portland cement industry has made rapid strides since its establishment in 1891. In 1907 the output was 1,853,692 barrels, and in 1908 it will undoubtedly be more.

Gentlemen, my time is more than up. I thank you.

(December 30, 1908.)

The License Reduction Question.

BY CONTROLLER F. S. SPENCE AND MR. A. W. WRIGHT.

AT a special evening meeting of the Canadian Club "The License Reduction Question" was debated by Controller F. S. Spence and Mr. A. W. Wright. Mr. Spence spoke in favor of reduction and Mr. Wright opposed the same.

MR. SPENCE said: *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen*,—There isn't time to waste in apology. I am, as you know, very busy these days and seek to travel on schedule time. Only a short time ago I secured an opportunity to prepare for this meeting. I made a few jottings on pieces of paper and then came away without them. In consequence I fear I may be a little slower than I had intended and take a longer time. So I shall waste none in preliminaries.

It is always a pleasure to be with the Canadian Club. I congratulate you upon your splendid meeting to-night. It is a great turnout. I accept the chairman's remarks. We are here to discuss an important question on its merits. Issues which have nothing to do with the case have been dragged in. I am not here to refute the silly slanders which have been dragged in to cover certain underhand movements behind them. I don't believe men accept them in their hearts—they recognize that there is no soundness in such an absurdity.

This movement for license reduction carries with it no ill will towards any section of the community. I trust there will be no hard or bitter expressions from the platform on either side.

The opposition is more to be credited with good temper than we are. They have more reason to be agitated; more reason to be disturbed. I am free to confess that it is more to their credit than ours that this good temper has prevailed.

Of the evils of intemperance I need not speak. Its terrible curse was described recently by an eminent American philosopher who addressed you. He condemned in unmeasured terms the treating system and the bar-room. The whole evil of intemperance lies behind them. In Toronto there were 8,750 arrests for drunkenness last year. Anyone who has an acquaintance with conditions knows that the mere figures

—appalling though they are—give no idea of what is behind, the weary, aching, throbbing, bleeding hearts.

What is the cause of it? Surely it is pertinent to ask ourselves as citizens, desiring the good and the uplift to our city, what are the various causes that lead to this intemperance. The most patent cause is unquestionably the treating system and the bar-room temptation. In the Old Country drinking has become a habit at large. It is carried on in the home. Beer is served with the meals. Canada is fortunately free from this temptation to strong drink. In nine cases out of ten the Canadian takes his first glass when some one asks him to have a drink. It is true that poverty leads to a great deal of drunkenness. Some are hard driven to drink, but only when the appetite has been formed. The man in the grind of poverty all the time gets a glass of liquor with a view to relieving the continual strain. I have a great deal of sympathy for that man. But where does the poverty come from? Many men spend what they cannot afford over the bar, and are materially the poorer for that expenditure. There are 150 bar-rooms in Toronto. Let us assume that 100 men visit each bar-room—some will have 1,000 visitors; some will have 100 in them at the present time. But, assuming that only 100 go in, that means that 15,000 drinks are bought—that every man came out a poorer man than he went in. The great mass of the community can probably stand it, but among that 15,000 there will be a great many who cannot afford it. They stand treat all round, but they find it difficult to provide the daily income for the family at home.

Follow it up. There are to-day 150 bar-rooms and, say, 50 liquor shops. Suppose each one of these takes in no more than \$50 a day. Two hundred places at \$50 each would be \$10,000 which went into the liquor business in Toronto each day. There are say 310 selling days in the year, excluding election days and Sundays. What does that mean at the same ratio? It means that Toronto is \$3,100,000 poorer to-day because of the operation of the bar-room. Think of what such a revenue for ten years would mean! Is it any wonder many good citizens are campaigning to banish the bar?

Then also consider this: the \$3,100,000 a year is wasted as far as the purchasers are concerned. The bar-room is the one kind of business that makes its patron poorer. The dry-goods merchants, the grocer, the baker—these make their customer better off, because they supply him with what he needs. The once is better off; the other always worse off.

How then can we grapple with the recognized evil of intemperance? The liquor traffic is the cause and the bar-room is the agency. We believe the remedy rests first in closing the bar-room and ending the treating system. Will closing some of the bar-rooms diminish the evils? The treating system is responsible for two things: first, much poverty; second, the liquor appetite. Will the diminishing of the number of bar-rooms diminish the treating system? The treating system depends upon the convenience of the bar-room. Two men meet. They do not want to drink. Yet one suggests that they drop in to an adjoining bar-room and fraternize over a glass. They meet three others and to show the generous spirit of good fellowship they treat all round. With the second round their judgment is shaken, and the others insist on a treat all round. Thus each man has had 25 drinks when no one wanted a drink at all. Do you suppose these men would have tramped all the way down to the King Edward to have a drink? Not at all. There is a great deal in the dissemination of the bar-rooms in the city. If they are scattered they put facilities in the way of the greater number. You can't weed out 40 bar-rooms in Toronto without removing some of the evils of the drinking habit. The brewers and wholesalers believe it will diminish drinking, else they would come to the committee rooms of the opposite party with their \$1,000 subscriptions.

A reduction in the number of bar-rooms will not interfere with hotel accommodation. This is one of the serious phases of the situation. "Don't kill Toronto," our opponents urge. I should be sorry to kill Toronto, so I have tried to figure out the extent to which Toronto will be "killed" by this reduction. The results are interesting.

In 1874 there were in Toronto 309 taverns and 184 liquor shops. In 1886 the number of licenses was reduced from 493 to 290, while in 1887 and 1888 they were brought down to 200. Now then, how has Toronto been killed by cutting off these licenses? When there were 493 licenses the population was 68,000; the year the licenses were reduced to 290 the population reached 118,000, and the years when the number was brought down to 200 the population grew to 186,000 and again to 286,000. So it has not hurt the population. But how about the prosperity? Let us see. When there were 493 licenses the city's assessment was \$46,000,000; when there were 290 licenses the assessment was \$83,000,000; when they came down again to 200 the assessment was \$126,000,000,

and to-day it is \$223,000,000! Where's the lack of prosperity? Does that look like killing Toronto?

Another argument advanced by the opponents of license reduction is that it will create a shortage of hotel accommodation. This crusade is not against the hotels. You can remove forty licenses in Toronto without taking away a single meal or bedroom. This city has all the hotel accommodation of other cities of the same population as Toronto and more. I have just been telegraphing Buffalo and I learn that that city has only 70 hotels—and 1,470 saloons. Detroit has 10 first rate hotels, 10 second rate hotels and 16 cheap hotels. Do you then think you need 150 hotels in Toronto? Ask the License Commissioners, Colonel Davidson, Major Murray and Mr. Flavelle—what did they say? Listen for a moment to their report:

"The Commissioners for the City of Toronto deemed it their duty to visit personally a number of the licensed houses in their district for the purpose of ascertaining how far in letter and in spirit the hotels of this city were observing the requirements set forth by the Provincial Secretary. They find a common condition is that many houses are being kept merely as drinking places. In nearly all instances there is compliance with the technical requirements of the law as far as the number of bedrooms is concerned—six, exclusive of those used by the proprietor, his family and his help. While these rooms, however, are provided, they are seldom used unless during some crush period like the exhibition. The sanitary appliances and conveniences are in many instances wholly bad and unfit for either public or private use. In some instances a large or small number of boarders are accommodated. In other cases the proprietors frankly state that they will not keep boarders, and that they have no transient trade. In many houses no attempt is made to serve meals regularly.

"The inspectors make the statement that after seven o'clock on Saturday night and during Sunday over one hundred out of the one hundred and fifty licensed houses cannot be entered until the proprietor or someone representing him opens the locked door, showing by this condition that the general idea of keeping these houses is for the business which can be done in the bar, and that as soon as the bars close the house can be locked."

Now that is the official testimony of the license commissioners—it is not my statement. Is it not clear that we can close many bar-rooms without restricting our hotel accom-

modation? The law makes no provision for saloons—and the authorizing of mere drinking places is a violation of the law.

Toronto has a larger proportion of hotels than any city of its size on the continent. From an official directory in my office I find that Pittsburg has 229 hotels, St. Louis 221, Chicago 317, Cincinnati 74, Cleveland 74, Columbus 29, Toledo 86, Rochester 44 and Syracuse 75. There is no necessity for 150 hotels in Toronto—neither is the bar necessary to the success of hotels. There are temperance hotels in Toronto doing a splendid business.

Another argument used by the opponents of reduction is that Toronto would lose \$48,000 in revenue by the cutting off of 40 licenses. Half of this amount, however, goes to the Province. The city would lose only \$24,000 or less than one-eighth of a mill, or eight per capita. It is the tax-payers who have to put up this amount anyway, and the reduction proposal merely means the dismissal of 40 tax collectors who are paid \$596,000 for collecting \$24,000 for the city. Not a bad business proposition. No killing of Toronto in this.

But, perhaps, most important of all, is the question of compensation. It is charged that we would take away men's property. Yet what would really be taken away is the good will of the license, for closing the bar-room would not impair the value of the hotel property. It impairs only the place run for tavern purposes. Without the bar the hotel is really better off for accommodation. What is really taken away is the good will of the license. The license is granted only for a year, and in England the question of compensation is met among the hotel-keepers by a system of insurance—the license-holders' insurance system furnishes a compensation fund. But in Ontario no vested right has ever been recognized. In 1874 there were 6,100 licenses, but these have been reduced to 2,400. There have, therefore, been 3,000 licenses cut off without compensation. According to the theory of our opponents the men at present in the business are doing all the business that the 6,000 used to do. One would think, if this be the case, that the government might levy a compensation tax on the license-holders alone. It seems to me, however, that it is the people who never had licenses at all who should be compensated for the chance they have missed. The licenses have no claim in equity. The chariot wheels of progress cannot be stayed because some one is to suffer.

The whole question is: Is it going to do good or harm? Will not the reduction of bar-rooms make Toronto a cleaner

and safer place for the boys—and that is a great deal more than the mere monetary consideration. We are not going to kill Toronto. We are going to make Toronto grow and prosper, by the adoption of this instalment of a great scheme.

I thank you heartily.

MR. WRIGHT said: *Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club*,—This is my first opportunity to address this club. I have for some time read reports of the addresses delivered here, and have formed the opinion that one is to be envied who is accorded the privilege of speaking to this most intelligent body.

With the address of my friend Mr. Spence, I have very little fault to find except in one or two particulars. On the question of the evils of intemperance we are agreed. But that, after all, is beside the question. The question is not concerning the evils of intemperance, but will the projected measure of license reduction diminish or increase those evils. Mr. Spence closed his address with a reference to the boys. We all know, I think, that the License Act of Ontario forbids the presence of a boy in the bar-room except with an order from his parents. And it is interesting to note in this connection that the request of the hotel men and license-holders for an amendment to the law making it a crime to sell to a boy, even with an order from his parents, has come from the hotelmen themselves. Temperance people, so-called, have never given the hotelmen any assistance in securing an amendment to the law in order to prohibit boys from entering saloons on any pretext. Now no boy can enter a bar without the license-holder being liable to fine or imprisonment, but I have been informed that there are 200 "blind pigs" in the city, where liquor is sold illicitly. Some I know, because their keepers are fined occasionally. But the Government has not the control over the keeper of the "blind pig" that it has over the legitimate licensed trade.

Now let me refer for a moment to Mr. Spence's figures relative to drunkenness in Toronto. The Citizens' Alliance has pointed out that there was an increase in drunkenness in the city after the passing of the last reduction by-law. While Mr. Fleming was Mayor a rule was established whereby the police were authorized to release "drunks" without registering them. This has made a big difference in the figures. The serious fact is that drunkenness has increased in Toronto far and away beyond the increase of the population. This is

largely because the social system has been destroyed and changed into a drinking system. The bar-room was designed to be a comfortable place of social intercourse, where patrons could sit down at a table and, over their glass of beer, play a game of dominos or checkers. The social side was the feature and the drinking an incident. But unwise agitators are turning the bar-room into a drinking place. Those responsible for the change are foolish temperance men who advocate what they do not fully appreciate.

Take the cases of Buffalo, Rochester and Detroit. In these three cities, aggregating a population of 800,000, there are more bar-rooms and a great deal less drunkenness than in Toronto. Throughout the American continent it has been demonstrated that as the number of bar-rooms decreases the amount of drunkenness has increased. The cities of Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and other large centres where restrictive measures have been passed, prove it. If 144 bars, 25 feet long, cause 8,750 arrests for drunkenness in one year, how many arrests will 110 bars, 50 feet long, produce? I ask Mr. Spence to figure it out and tell the audience at Massey Hall to-night.

And let me right here take exception to the statement that all those opposing the by-law are liquor men. I have not a dollar of interest in the liquor business, directly or indirectly. There are 800 men on the Citizens' committee from all walks of life who have not one brass farthing at stake. They are reasonable men who believe the proposals of the reductionists will prove injurious to Toronto.

I agree that if we can get rid of intemperance no price is too great to pay. I am one of those who believes that drinking in moderation is not a crime. There are some people, you know, who think that when the Lord made the grape, the devil put the bloom on it so that it would ferment. I believe that the Creator was responsible for the whole process. In the words of Charles MacKay :

"God in His goodness made the grape
To bless both great and small.
The little fools—they drink too much;
The great fools—not at all."

I am not a talker on this matter. This is not my business, as it is with Mr. Spence.

A voice—"Take that back."

Mr. Wright, continuing—I speak in no offensive sense. I would not like to imply that any one is in this temperance agitation for money. I believe Mr. Spence to be sincere in his efforts to bring about more or less prohibitive liquor laws. But I believe he is mistaken. Our history shows it. We tried the Dunkin Act in Ontario, and we found it to be a drunkard-breeding act everywhere, and repealed it. Those who desire to lessen the evils of intemperance should go slow in driving respectability out of the liquor trade. We want the respectable licensed house, not the illegal brothel. We want to be able to say, “Keep the law or out you go.”

A pamphlet has been issued, mothered by the W.C.T.U., in which it is stated that 2,000 boys were convicted of drunkenness in Toronto last year.

Mr. Spence—“That’s wrong.”

Mr. Wright—“Of course it’s wrong, but it’s in the fly sheet all the same. There is one plain Anglo-Saxon word of three letters that can be properly applied to it. But even if it were true, where did the boys get the liquor? They could not get it in the bar-rooms. There has not been one complaint lodged against a hotel-keeper of the city for giving liquor to boys. If the boys got it—as the pamphlet states—they got it in the dives and “blind pigs” which have sprung up as a result of the last reduction by-law in the city. The advocates of this course are responsible. As Nathan said to David, “Thou art the man!” It is a serious thing to put out such a fly-sheet to deceive the electorate. Woe to Toronto when the “blind pig” and brothel shall take the place of the hotel.

There are times of year—exhibition time, for instance—when there is a universal complaint of too little hotel accommodation. At the Oddfellows’ convention it was necessary to billet delegates in the exhibition grounds. This is one of the considerations which require the license-holder to keep a certain amount of hotel accommodation. Now, notice the gross injustice. Mr. Spence says if the licenses were cut off we would still have the accommodation. But when Mr. Spence’s temperance friends are travelling they do not register in an unlicensed hotel. They want the best and they can’t get that accommodation unless with the bar-room. The hotelmen have spent \$1,500,000 in providing better accommodation since the passing of the last license-reduction by-law in the city. They have expended this huge sum not on the bar-room, but on the hotel. Now, after this, you propose to take away the

bar-room. How, in common honesty, can you justify it to yourselves?

There is no provision for compensation. The position of Dr. Goldwin Smith has been assailed. He has been handled without gloves. I have not always agreed with him—it may have been my misfortune—but I have never doubted his intellectual honesty, never believed him to advocate what he did not believe to be right or hesitate to condemn what he believed to be wrong. He is one of the great publicists of the world. He is sneered at by men who would be honored if they were engaged to black his boots.

The question has been asked why, if it be true that license reduction would be followed by an increase in drinking and the aggregate consumption of liquor, brewers and distillers are opposing the by-law. One reason will appeal to everyone. These men have large sums invested in hotels, and, if the licenses are cancelled, they stand to lose their investment.

The increase in arrests for drunkenness are out of all proportion to the growth of population in Toronto. Is it not the result of the concentration of the liquor-selling. The police now keep no record of many of the arrests.

Mr. Spence—Are you sure of that? I am informed to the contrary.

Mr. Wright—I am so informed, but if it is a mistake I will frankly admit that I am wrong. It was when Mr. Fleming was Mayor that the change was made, that, unless they were noisy and disorderly, their names should not be taken. To continue: Following 1897 will someone explain why drunkenness has increased in Toronto out of all proportion to the population, except through concentration and monopoly in license holding and the advent of illicit dives where liquor is sold? Look at the great number of arrests under the Scott Act, when there were more apprehensions for drunkenness in Toronto than in any other city of equal size on the continent. Compare the states of New Jersey and Maine. In the former state there is one to every 94 of the population in the almshouses, whereas in the prohibition state of Maine there are twice as many. If drink causes poverty what becomes of prohibition? It is unwise to adopt legislation to increase drunkenness and therefore increase poverty.

One word more, in reference to the unemployed problem in Toronto. If you close 40 bar-rooms you will inevitably cause an increase in the unemployed population. The members of the Trades Council and the allied trades know what they are

talking about. They say there will be a great increase in the number of unemployed if the by-law passes. It also means the reduction of the wages of men who remain in employment. It will go towards impoverishing their earning power.

It is a serious measure. Think its results out for yourself. Never mind what Rev. Mr. So and So says. He is doubtless a good man with magnificent opportunities for knowing nothing at all about it. Or Mrs. or Miss So and So, who have equally good opportunities. Study the question for yourselves as business men. Determine whether concentration increases or lessens drinking. If you believe prohibition to be the right thing, then, in the name of honesty, bring in a prohibition measure. Be manly and straight forward in dealing with this serious civic problem.

I thank you for hearing me so patiently. Whether we agree or disagree on this issue, as good citizens, we will enter the new year with ambitions to make Toronto bigger and better.

(January 11, 1909.)

The Need of a National System of Technical Education.

BY DR. FREDERICK H. SEXTON, DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, NOVA SCOTIA.

AT a special evening meeting of the Canadian Club Dr. Frederick H. Sexton, was the guest of the organization, and delivered an address upon "The Need of a National System of Technical Education."

MR. SEXTON said: *Mr. Chairman and Members of the Canadian Club of Toronto*,—I need not tell you how glad I am to come here to Toronto to discuss with you for a short time a subject that is near to my heart. Almost within the year, you have been addressed by President Falconer on "The Necessity for Breadth in the National Outlook." I can do no better than to follow his illustrious example and emphasize some concrete aspect of another necessity of national significance. I would engage your attention in the consideration of a question which to-day promises as much or more national potentiality to Canada than any other which is clamoring for public action. I refer to the question of Technical Education, and by "technical education" I mean any education which particularly trains for any of the useful arts, sciences and trades.

The strength of any community or nation depends on the total physical, mental and moral well-being of its individual members. These three are so interdependent that it is difficult to have one without the others, and the enhancement of one will materially increase the others. Since, in the process of evolution, man ascended from the physical to the mental and moral, it is but natural to regard the physical as the side of human nature that demands the primary ministrations and the others follow in due order.

It is necessary, if the average man would attain to high morality and intellectuality, that they should be lifted from conditions of squalor, hunger and poverty. A family should be well-fed, securely and cleanly housed and well-clothed, if we would have them good, clean-living, morally upright citizens such as any community desires. In order that this

family state may be realized, the supporter of the family must work; he must be a producer. For his production he must receive an adequate remuneration as measured by the value of the necessary commodities for a fair rate of living in his special community. The ambition of the average family is to obtain all the necessities and some of the comforts of life and, to rear and educate its young, outside of the oppression of poverty and want. The usual contribution of the supporter of the family to the social order in return for his living is, then, his work—his special productive activity. Here lies the nation's intrinsic wealth and strength—in the summation of productive and intellectual capacities of the individuals comprising that nation. The work of the separate members is naturally of different kinds.

It is assumed that every normal member of society to-day shall have some occupation that shall make him self-supporting at least, if he is but given the opportunity to exercise it, and that he shall contribute to the productive activities of society. A necessary corollary to this assumption is that each person shall have some chance to acquire a training for one of the many branches of organized production. That these principles are generally accepted is easily shown by the great pains that are taken to bring a few abnormal members of society as far as possible under normal conditions. Such cases are instanced in the expensive training of the deaf, dumb, blind, mental defectives, toward some occupation for which they are more or less adapted so that they may become in part self-supporting. I think no more emphasis is needed than the mere statement to convince you that, *if no other way is provided*, the state owes it to the individual to provide such facilities that he may train himself to be a producer—a worker.

No one will contradict me if I say that there is to-day a most generous provision for the training of our youth for the professions and for general leadership. There is a carefully graded progression of courses in our public schools, fitting exactly upon one another from the entrance in the primary school to the graduation from the high school. This last course is so molded that it exactly fits the matriculation requirements of the University. In the University, a man is given a liberal cultural education of the highest order, or is trained for the professions of the ministry, medicine, law and now engineering, for a fraction of what it actually costs to train him. It is right that the chances for such training should exist and it is *generally recognised as right*. We must remember,

however, that this domination of the public school system by the university is a condition transmitted to us from the time when the training of the other workers was provided for in the apprenticeship system and the home. To-day these latter institutions are entirely inadequate, as I shall show you later, and still the common schools are carried on in much the same way as they were many years ago, when the demands on them were widely different.

To-day we find that about 4 per cent. of men in gainful occupations engaged in the professions. We find 75 per cent. in the industries, agriculture, fisheries, mining and manufactures, trade and commerce. The whole public school after the eighth grade at least, is run almost entirely in the interests of the 4 per cent.—and the 75 per cent. are treated to precisely the same curriculum, with the result that they leave in hordes at the legal age limit of compulsory attendance. Common schools, high schools and universities work hand in hand to give us the clergyman, doctor, and lawyer, but they have done little of specific value to train the great rank and file for a livelihood. As a nation, we are not giving the *majority* of those who *need* it, a chance to learn HOW TO WORK. We are not even giving the great majority a chance to find out what vocation or life activity they are most fitted for. On our system of public schools we are not training our workers so that they step from the schools into actual life and take up their share of responsibility and activity readily and intelligently, ensuring increasing success to our industries and an adequate living to themselves. Herein, gentlemen, we are violating a fundamental and sacred principle of that democracy of which we are wont to boast—the greatest good to the greatest number.

It is very apparent to-day that this nation is endeavoring to afford men the *opportunity* to work.

I need not go into this matter because our policy in this direction is so well recognized. The whole fabric of protective tariff, the bounties to infant industries, building of railways, canals, safeguarding the waterways, all this huge restrictive, stimulative, and constructive policy is for the direct purpose of giving a chance for every Canadian, as well as many others, to work in developing our tremendous natural resources. We actually go a step further and attempt to save all the gain from this development to Canadians themselves.

If it is a national duty to stimulate great industries, is it not a national duty to prepare great workmen? I am sure that

we do not want to be a country that exports enormous quantities of raw materials and imports a large proportion of the manufactured goods it consumes. To-day, Canada imports nearly one-half of all manufactured goods in spite of the protective tariff and all the other strenuous efforts to stimulate industry. We shall never be a self-contained country until we have such a great body of skilled artisans that we can make everything we need from the crudest to the finest articles and at such a cost of production that we need not fear the keen competition of the rest of the world. Again and again, the manufacturers have proclaimed the great dearth of skilled labor. The kind of labor demanded to-day is the kind that works with both head and hand, men who have had both school and shop training, men who will invent special methods to improve the manufacturing processes in which they are engaged, men with "industrial intelligence." Such men can be trained only by an adequate system of technical education.

Just consider the number of our men that such education would benefit. To-day there are about 34 per cent. of all the men in gainful occupations engaged in agriculture and fisheries, and about 26 per cent. in mines and manufactures,—over 60 per cent. of all the supporters of national life. Surely a need affecting such a great proportion of the population is worthy of national consideration. And yet the public school system after it has completed the elementary instruction that is necessary to everyone—the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic—is conducted mainly for the benefit of a small twenty-fifth who are not producers!

There are practically 16 per cent. of all men in gainful occupations engaged in trade and commerce. Lately the business men have interested themselves in education. They have demanded that some training for a business life shall be given in the public schools. We have witnessed the introduction of commercial courses, such as business arithmetic and English, type-writing, bookkeeping, shorthand, etc., and have approved. Still the great majority—the 60 per cent.—are not given special training toward *their* specific life work and yet we hear on every hand the incessant demand for trained artisans, skilled mechanics, intelligent agriculturists.

The greatest industry of each province and of the whole Dominion is agriculture. Almost within the year, you have been addressed by the President of the Agricultural College, which is the pride of Ontario and the envy of other Provinces. He has shown you that the conditions surrounding the agri-

cultural industry to-day are fundamentally different from what they were a few years ago. He has proven to you that the application of science to agriculture has resulted in tremendous benefit to the Province. He has expressed the hope that the true principles of scientific agriculture will yet come to be taught in the rural school to the boy while his time is not yet of much commercial value. If as he has shown you how a little science and initiative can save the export pork industry of a province when threatened with extinction and build it up to \$20,000,000 annually; if experiment will increase the barley crop \$2,500,000 a year; and will increase the annual oat crop \$20,000,000 in one province; surely such methods are worthy of the attention of the Dominion to a further extent even than they receive to-day.

It is necessary that each boy in the rural schools should be given the chance to learn the experimental method as applied to agriculture and the most advanced and thorough agricultural science. To-day the rural teachers are not paid enough for the Government to insist that they should possess training in agriculture. As it is, these teachers are more or less imbued with classical and cultural ideals. The farmers' boys are educated away from the country instead of toward it. The adequate agricultural education cannot be given in the rural school, the special county agricultural high school cannot be established, our farmer boys cannot be properly trained for their life work and multiply the increase of the land until the Dominion assists the province to a greater extent even than now. This co-operation should, I believe, be in the form of a national system of technical education with adequate provision for our greatest industry—agriculture.

Let me say right here that in such a national system of technical education, it would not be right to interfere in any way with our educational system as they exist to-day. What we want is not any policy of substitution or subtraction, but of addition. Provinces should not fear for their provincial autonomies because technical education would consist of separate courses or separate schools articulated with our present schools. It is right and necessary that the Dominion should assist the provinces by giving them grants for this purpose as a part of the national functions in advancing the progress of trade and commerce.

The industrial conditions have changed fundamentally in more than agriculture. The last century has seen the growth of the factory system of manufacture. With increasing devel-

opment, the subdivision of labor, and the introduction of machinery has gone on a pace until the majority of the factory workers are now almost parts of machines. The application of science to manufacture has been no less than in agriculture. An artisan of to-day should know more than he did years ago and has less chance to learn it.

The old apprenticeship system used to give the workman the whole of a trade when the method of labor was quite different and the crafts depended more on skilful hand-work than at present. The master workman used to have his apprentices commonly at his own table and took a great deal of pains usually in making the apprentice a competent journeyman. We know very well that this system is inapplicable to our condition. To-day, the old apprenticeship system is decadent in most trades. It is not dead but sleepeth.

True, a new system is arising, but it is far from proving that it will adequately train the rising generation to become the class of workmen that we desire for the future of the Canadian industries. This modern apprenticeship system is bound to have serious educational drawbacks because the boy who is indentured to the shop must be regarded as an economic factor and must produce enough value during his period of service to pay his way. Most of the modern systems insist that the boy must receive the science, the related mathematics and mechanics and drawing upon which his trade is based. In a few cases, classes in these subjects are held in the shop during working hours and the boys are paid the same rate for their time as if they were at work. The very fact that the progressive industrial establishments have taken up a more thorough training combining science and shop for those entering their works shows the great need of such education. If they are to succeed as corporations they must have all-round competent men with initiative and intelligence to conduct and superintend the larger operation of modern industry. This shows the need of technical education from the employers' side.

The great numbers enrolled in the correspondence schools shows the need of technical education from the *workman's* point of view. In our little Province of Nova Scotia we estimate nearly \$70,000 a year is sent to the United States for correspondence courses. In New York State it is estimated that \$6,250,000 is spent annually in a like fashion. Both the modern apprenticeship and the correspondence school are run on a money-making basis for private interests and

hence cannot be accepted as wholly desirable. The need of technical training is made evident for both employers and employed and a wholly suitable provision not made for it.

And how does the public school meet this need? It meets it as I have said before in so far as it teaches the boy how to read, write and figure. Beyond that it does not give the boy destined for an industrial worker much that will be of immediate practical value when he leaves school. It does not give him much either that will be of specific use to him in the occupation which he enters. From 80 per cent to 90 per cent. of our boys leave school when they are 14 years old. The public school not only lets them go but makes them go. It makes them go because it does not offer any real courses that prepare the boy for earning a living. The pupil becomes dissatisfied with the prosy book instruction he receives and hates his lessons. At this age, boys' instincts are constructive and creative. He sees a life before him of a craftsman and he desires to do practical work. Nothing that is offered in school appeals to him. He sees that even manual training in only playing at real work so he takes his first opportunity to leave school and starts out on life's road. Good material is lost to the industries which two years more of practical vocational training in school might have developed into splendid workmen. It is a great pity to let boys go to work so illy-prepared for gaining a livelihood. This problem of keeping boys at school between the ages of 14 to 18 is one of the greatest that confronts educationists and confronts the public to-day. It is high time that the question should be agitated throughout the Dominion and some concerted action taken upon it.

This fair city of Toronto, which I was led to believe was the Athens of Canada, and believe still more so since I have come here has done a good deal in this direction of technical education. Nearly twenty years ago you established a technical High School and have carried on evening industrial courses in connection with it. I know from my own limited acquaintance some men in responsible industrial positions to-day who trace their success to instruction in this school. The evident need of such instruction in this great manufacturing centre, with its 70,000 or more workers has led you recently to appropriate a very large sum of money to give enlarged facilities in this direction. This is an earnest of your conviction of the pressing need of industrial training. In spending this great sum of the people's money I know you will secure more than cul-

tural manual training and domestic science for all boys and girls, and more than preparation for an engineering training in the university for a few. I know you intend to secure to the bulk of your pupils the chances for a good, up-to-date, practical education preparatory to the dominant trades in your city. In doing this, you will stimulate your industries in giving them trained men and women. Such school and factory trained workmen will be of much higher industrial intelligence and productive capacity than the average to-day. They will demand and will earn a higher wage than is prevalent at present, and the percentage labor cost of the manufactured article will be decreased even as has been lately shown in the testimony of the United States Steel corporation before the Tariff Reform Committee in the United States. The most skilled workmen receiving a higher wage shall become greater consumers and shall be thrifty, happy, intelligent, independent citizens in whom shall be the strength of the great future Toronto. I congratulate you people on the significant step you have taken. All of us are looking for the same and speedy realization of your plans.

But I am sure that you realize that even with this large amount of money or double it, you cannot provide adequately for all the needs of industrial education in your community, as is done throughout Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Ireland and some other countries abroad. The *locality* in Canada cannot be expected to bear the total expense of equipment and maintenance of a system of technical education any more or as much as in older countries. In Nova Scotia the provincial government bears the whole or part of the local evening technical schools that are now in operation throughout the province. In the newly established system of industrial schools in Massachusetts, the state bears one-half of the total expense. In foreign countries the central government bears a large portion of the expense even to one-half and more. Other examples can be mentioned, but I do not believe you need to be convinced that the Province and the Dominion should both contribute to the support of these schools.

You have, perhaps, taken up your share of the burden in Toronto, and some other enlightened and progressive manufacturing centres have done likewise, but your Province has not yet established a comprehensive system of technical education which shall, when developed, provide for these great needs that are staring us all in the face. It was only about two years ago that Nova Scotia got ahead of you for once and laid the

foundation for such a provincial system of higher and secondary industrial education as will fulfill her wants in this direction when fully worked out on the present lines.

The Dominion of Canada, to-day, gentlemen, is a world spectacle in its development. No other collection of individuals in history composed of men with such high ideals and power of achievement as the present Canadian people has ever had such a chance in such an enormous and naturally rich territory to develop into a nation with the aid of the enlightened experience of thousands of years of civilization. It is evident to right-thinking men that she should take the good that has been surely proven and adapt it unto her own needs in order to secure the rightful heritage to herself and her people. Foreign countries, especially Germany, have proven by their own acquisition of industrial eminence aside from great natural resources that technical education stimulates industries and a whole people to the utmost. Their adoption of the principle alone has made it necessary for the rest of the industrial work to also adopt it, if they would stay in the race. It ill behooves Canada to wait longer. The manufacturers of the country have shown by their recent commendable action in appropriating a large amount of money toward the expenses of a Dominion Commission on Technical Education that they will brook no more delays in moving toward a realization of such education. Members of the Canadian Clubs, who have the development of this vast nation of the Empire at heart, should inform themselves fully on this most important issue and advocate it as they see the light. It will be the salvation of Canada as an industrial country and thoroughly believe, gentlemen, that industrial education is more important to Canada to-day than tariff revision, government ownership of public utilities, railroad building, election laws, or other national questions over which Canadians weary their organs of sight, hearing and speech. God speed the day when we shall secure a National System of Technical Education.

(January 18, 1909.)

The Resources of the Peace River District.

BY MR. FRED. S. LAWRENCE, F.R.G.S.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the foregoing subject Mr. Fred. S. Lawrence, F.R.G.S., said:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Canadian Club of Toronto,—I fully appreciate the great honor you have conferred upon me in inviting me to address you to-day. I come to speak to you as a pioneer—one who has spent thirty years in the Peace River district. And this is largely responsible for the hesitant manner I have in speaking English. I speak, I say, as a pioneer, and as a young man; as one, too, who feels he has not spent his time in that district in vain. I want to tell you of that great country, and seek to dispel some of the illusions that seem to exist concerning that far-off and frozen region.

Thirty years ago the people of Eastern Canada believed that there was practically nothing west of the great lakes. But this mistaken idea has rapidly changed—and there is room for further expansion. Let me briefly mention the mineral resources in the district north of the Peace River, where it is supposed to be eternally frozen. Along all the streams from the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary to the Arctic Ocean gold is found. It is said \$120,000,000 have been taken out of the Klondyke and the Yukon region. Who can predict the vast wealth that lies hidden in the northern part of British Columbia?

On the east coast of the Rockies and along the streams ever and anon there are outcroppings of coal, from 6 inches to 28 feet, and the largest single bed of coal in the world lies on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who explored the Mackenzie River, found beds of coal on fire. Many of them are burning now. And they will burn for hundreds of years before the supply will be burned out. Besides this there are springs of crude petroleum. Canada will shortly look to her northwestern possessions for oil. You will not need to go to Texas. You will be able to

get soaked in oil in your own country. It has been estimated by the government official geologist that one bed of asphalt in the Athabaska region contains 6,400 million tons of pure bitumin. It could have supplied the United States and Canada for 30 years and still have plenty left. In addition there are indications of an enormous supply of natural gas. The largest well in the world was found not far from the asphalt deposits. It was sunk eleven years ago to a depth of 800 feet and left to exhaust. But the following year found the well flowing as freely as ever. Someone set fire to it and you could hear the roar for one mile, while the flames reached from 65 to 80 feet in the air. A great amount of all this product could well be used for cheap fuel. It would solve the problem for manufacturing industries to be opened up. Besides, there is an abundance of gypsum, mica and other kindred commodities.

The timber is plentiful. On the Mackenzie River spruce is growing to a diameter of 2 feet. I have seen some that exceeded 4 feet.

Opening a map Mr. Lawrence pointed out the various localities to which he had alluded. He prophesied a great future for the whole country indicated, saying it was a fact that north of the railway there was more choice agricultural land than in the whole of the land which was settled west of Winnipeg. In other words there were sixty-five million acres of choice agricultural lands north of the railway, and only sixty-three million acres settled west of Winnipeg. At present there was only a handful of white people in the Peace River and Mackenzie districts, yet business to the amount of over a million dollars was done annually.

Mr. Lawrence owns a flour mill some 700 miles north of Edmonton. It turns out flour by the roller process, is lighted by electricity and modern in every respect. On his farm he grows wheat which goes over seventy bushels to the acre. In his garden he has over twenty-five varieties of flowers, and every variety of vegetables, including tomatoes, squash etc. Wild fruits grow in abundance.

The district has the greatest inland fisheries in North America, lakes like Great Bear Lake and Great Slave Lake all teeming with fish. Of timber also there is plenty, one-half of the country north of the railway as far as the tree line being covered with poplar, spruce and birch.

Athabaska district had an asphalt deposit, estimated at six billion, four hundred million tons, and the country was rich in gold, coal and natural gas.

In concluding Mr. Lawrence urged the importance of the introduction of reindeer into the Peace River district, as an assistance in carrying the mails.

The railways, he stated, had already survey parties looking over the ground.

(February 1, 1909.)

The Origin and Mechanism of the Clearing House.

BY MR. J. P. KNIGHT, SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club upon this subject Mr. J. P. Knight, of Montreal, secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—An eminent American Banker, Mr. Jas. G. Cannon, has produced what is possibly the only comprehensive history of clearing-houses. He opens his admirable and interesting work with the question—"What is a clearing-house"? The definition he gives is that of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania:—"It is an ingenious device to simplify and facilitate the work of the banks in reaching an adjustment and payment of the daily balances due to and from each other at one time and in one place on each day. In practical operation it is a place where all the representatives of the banks in a given city meet, and, under the supervision of a competent committee or officer selected by the associated banks, settle their accounts with each other and make or receive payment of balances, and so clear the transactions of the day for which the settlement is made."

This plain and simple explanation clearly and fully defines the object for which the representatives of Montreal banks meet daily, and, throughout the entire Dominion of Canada, the clearing-house is simply a time and labour-saving device. It has yet to become what Mr. Cannon claims it now is in some cities of the United States—"a medium for united action upon all questions affecting the mutual welfare and prosperity of its members." Several efforts have been made by the bank managers of Montreal to widen the scope and extend the functions of the clearing-house of the Canadian Metropolis: but the efforts in the direction of fixing uniform rates of exchange and interest, collection charges, and the cancelling of reciprocal arrangements for doing business for nothing, are yet in the rocking chair stage of "all motion and no progress." However, there is yet hope that in the near future

some of the best features of the American system, as described by Mr. Cannon, may be copied by Canadian bankers, and there is also good reason to pray that we may always be spared the adoption of the method of settlement known in New York and elsewhere as "clearing-house certificates." The bankers of the Dominion would, we venture to think, in the light of their experience of 1893, when the requests for payments of balances due by New York banks to their Canadian correspondents were met with offers of clearing-house certificates, unite in declining to pronounce such useless attestations to the accuracy of the amount due to them as an equivalent for or representative of cash.

But since the amalgamation of the bankers' section of the Board of Trade with the Montreal clearing-house, the members of the united body have felt more free to prescribe rules and regulations, and to frame agreements for the control of the banks of Montreal in various matters. It is to their action that the officials employed in the banks owe their enjoyment of a genuine half-holiday every Saturday. The popularity of this movement has been attested to by the majority of the clearing-house cities of Canada, and by several of the monetary institutions at less important points. Nearly every banker in the Dominion has now the weekly opportunity of seeking health and recreation in the country during the summer months, and to devote an afternoon all the year round to athletic sports and exercise. Perhaps the success of their efforts in devising means of taking care of the health of their officials may spur bank managers into renewed effort to cope successfully with the many projects for united action upon all questions affecting their mutual welfare.

Mr. Cannon, in his history of clearing-houses refers to the developement by every profession and trade of its own peculiar terms and phrases, and he states that the usage in this regard by banks and clearing-houses is no exception to the general rule. Of course, to those familiar with the routine work of a Canadian bank it will not be difficult to comprehend the current terms employed in describing the mechanism of a clearing-house. It will not be necessary to state that the term "to clear" means "to pass through the clearing-house." But it is a safe deduction in philosophy that what is a simple detail in the daily current of the lives of bank officials may be to their brothers as a Chinese laundry bill is to the man who is unacquainted with the monetary signs of the followers of Confucius. We, therefore,

deem it only fair to any one who has not attended the clearing-house, to quote Mr. Cannon's definition of the term "to clear."

"The term 'to clear' is popularly defined, to 'pass through the clearing-house.' Another definition is 'to settle accounts by exchange of bills and cheques as is done in the clearing-house.' To clear a cheque means to pass it from the bank that holds it as a deposit or for collection to the bank on which it is drawn, and to receive payment therefor, but, with the complexities of modern business, a single cheque is seldom cleared. Instead, a multitude of cheques and other items are included in each clearing. The term "to clear" therefore takes on a broader meaning, and the only adequate conception of it is afforded by a view of the actual operations of a clearing-house, which are set forth in another part of this volume."

Having given Mr. Cannon's explanation of what a clearing-house between banks designates, we will now proceed with this brief history of the Montreal clearing-house, and endeavour to describe its mechanism, and the daily doings of its members. At the close of the year 1888, a small committee, composed of the senior officers of three of the leading banks, issued a circular giving a few practical reasons for the establishment of a clearing-house. In this circular, it was stated that the proposed clearing-house would only deal with the matter of clearings, and that the mechanism would be made as simple and concise as possible. Eventually the plan adopted was almost identical with the system of clearing so successfully introduced at Halifax, N. S., in the previous year.

The reasons advanced in 1888 for having a clearing-house in Montreal must appeal to every business man in Canada:—

Time saved in daily exchanges and obtaining settlements.

Diminution of risk to bank messengers delivering deposits.

Prompt settlement of balances instead of vexatious delays.

Less actual cash required in settling, having only one balance to pay or receive instead of a number.

Saving of time and labour in each bank, no bank ledger, bank pass books, nor bank entries in cash being necessary with the proposed system of clearing.

A meeting of the interested banks was held, a committee appointed to draft rules and regulations, and the Montreal clearing-house opened for the purpose of effecting the first exchange of cheques and notes between banks under the new system on January 7th, 1889, at a temporary room in the Merchants Bank of Canada.

Some of rules and regulations then adopted are still in force, and are found to work admirably. A committee of seven bank representatives appointed to manage the affairs of the clearing-house made arrangements with the Bank of Montreal to act as clearing bank for the receipt and disbursement of balances due to and by the various banks. Beyond some slight changes in the time of meeting, and the abolition of a second meeting each day to adjust differences owing to returned items, the following rules are yet in force, and form a fair outline of the daily course of procedure in exchanging and settlement between the banks of the chief city of Canada.

"The clearing bank shall be responsible only for the sums of money actually received by it from the debtor banks and for the distribution of such sums among the creditor banks on the presentation of the usual clearing-house certificate properly discharged. The clearing bank to give the usual receipt for balances received from the debtor banks. The board of clearing shall also arrange for an officer to act as manager of the clearing from time to time.

"The hour for making exchanges at the clearing-house shall be ten o'clock a.m. precisely. All debit balances must be paid into the clearing bank between twelve and twelve-thirty o'clock of same day, and between 12.30 and 1 o'clock p.m. the creditor banks shall receive from the clearing bank the balances due to them respectively, provided that the balances due from the debtor banks shall then have been paid. But on no condition shall any creditor balance or portion thereof be paid until such debtor balances have been settled. The medium to be used in clearing shall be legal tenders of the largest possible denomination.

"In the event of any bank failing to pay the balance against it at the proper hour, such bank shall be ruled out by default and notice thereof in writing given by the manager or cashier of the clearing bank to the other banks. The amount of said balance shall be supplied to the clearing bank by the members to whom the defaulting bank is a debtor in proportion to the amounts due to them respectively from the defaulting bank according to the exchanges of that day. After the clearing, the respective amounts so supplied to the clearing bank on account of the defaulting bank will constitute claims on the part of the responding banks against the defaulting bank. Any such responding bank may cancel its exchanges of the day with the defaulting bank by tendering repayment to said defaulting bank of the amount, if any, of cheques and other

items received by it (the creditor bank) through the exchanges of the day at the clearing-house from or on account of the said defaulting bank, and receiving in return all the cheques and other items delivered by it to the defaulting bank in the morning exchanges at the clearing-house of the day on which said default occurred.

“Errors in the exchanges and claims arising from the return of cheques or from any other cause are not to be adjusted through the clearing bank but directly between the banks interested.”

We have referred to the first meeting of the Montreal clearing-house. The results of the clearing on that occasion are recorded in the minute book of that body with pardonable pride in the success of the venture. The clearing-house proved to be all that had been claimed for it as a time and labour-saving device. The exchanging of parcels commenced at 10.10 a.m., the total amount delivered by the sixteen banks in attendance being \$1,458,474.84. The amount of money required under the new system to be paid into and disbursed by the settling bank was only \$390,452.06, and the time consumed by the clerks and officials in effecting this exchange was fifty minutes. Under the old plan of bank to bank delivery, fully one half of a banking day would have been given to arriving at the same goal.

The passage of time has much more conclusively exhibited the incalculable advantages of the clearing-house as a means of effecting the daily exchanges of notes and cheques between banks. The record day's clearing of the present year in Montreal amounted to \$8,392,236 the actual sum in legal tender notes required in settlement was \$1,300,000 and the actual time required in delivering, receiving and balancing was only 15 minutes.

Such facts and figures as these clearly demonstrate the extreme usefulness, and in the illustration just given they do more. They show the expansion of the trade and commerce of the country since the year 1889, even if it has to be admitted that a large percentage of the $8\frac{3}{4}$ millions of dollars referred to as a day's clearing in Montreal in November last represented the receipts of the stock exchange.

The table published herewith has been carefully compiled from the records of the Montreal clearing-house, and exhibits the annual increase in the amount of money annually passing through the clearing-house of the metropolis.

1899.....	\$794,029,000
1900.....	\$730,933,000
1901.....	\$889,479,000
1902.....	\$1,098,970,000
1903.....	\$1,113,978,000
1904.....	\$1,065,067,000
1905.....	\$1,324,313,000
1906.....	\$1,533,597,000
1907.....	\$1,555,729,000
1908.....	\$1,467,316,000

What takes place at the meetings in Montreal of the banks' representatives for the purposes outlined in this brief history may be summarized thus:—

The exchange occurs daily at 10 o'clock a.m. (on Saturdays half an hour earlier). Each bank, at the appointed time, sends representatives to the clearing-house with the notes and cheques of other banks enclosed in sealed envelopes.

At the appointed time, the manager calls out "ready"! and rings a bell. Each messenger from the eighteen banks then delivers the parcels in his possession, and receives in return other parcels and returns to his respective bank with his delivery statement duly initialled by the clerks who have received the parcels he has delivered. The clerks remain to transcribe the amounts received as shown by tickets removed from the parcels delivered to their respective messengers to settling sheets, and proceed to calculate the difference between the amounts delivered and the amounts received—the said differences constituting the debit or credit balance for which the manager of the clearing-house, if his figures agree with their claims upon him, signs vouchers to be used later at the settling bank. If the work of those present has been performed with accuracy, and the manager finds from the vouchers delivered to him that the amounts therein stated as due to the clearing-house exactly agree with the amounts due by same, the satisfactory result is announced by another ringing of the bell, and the attendant clerks return to their respective banks.

A careless or incompetent official may cause confusion and delay, and necessitate a search for errors varying from one cent to one hundred thousand dollars. However, a discrepancy seldom remains long undiscovered, and, when the error is traced to its source, the culprit is presented by the manager with a valentine, in the shape of a card, inviting the recipient

to pay a fine to the treasurer. The following notice, conspicuously displayed in the clearing room, shows the fines to be moderate in amount. Since the imposition of penalties about six months ago, there has been a marked improvement in the work performed by those who attend at the Montreal clearing-house. The rules and fines read as follows:—

“Representatives of banks in attendance at the clearing-house will be required to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, be attentive to their duties, to remain at their desks while the proof is being made, and until it is announced. Loud communications, conversation, or anything tending to create disturbance or confusion, will not be permitted.

“All fines imposed by the manager will be paid to the treasurer at once.

“The manager is authorized to require from members, the signatures of those authorized to sign receipts for balances.

FINES.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. All errors on the credit side (amount brought) of settling clerk's statement | \$0 50 |
| 2. Errors in making debit (amount received) entries.... | 50 |
| 3. Errors in tickets on parcels causing disagreement between balances and the aggregate | 50 |
| 4. Errors in addition of amount received by bank..... | 1 00 |
| 5. Disorderly conduct of clerk or delivery messenger at the clearing house, or disregard of manager's instructions, each offence | 2 00 |
| 6. Clerk or messenger failing to attend punctually at the morning exchange | 1 00 |
| 7. Debtor banks failing to appear to pay their balances at the time appointed at the settling bank..... | 5 00 |
| 8. For all errors remaining undiscovered at eleven o'clock fines will be doubled.” | |

Should errors be discovered in the sealed packages referred to, the differences are adjusted between the interested banks without having recourse to the clearing-house.

As the fine for failure on the part of the bank's representatives to attend punctually when first introduced occasionally led to an exchange of opinions about the veracity of the clearing-house clock, the following notice is posted in the clearing-house where all concerned may read and digest same:—

Any representative of a bank, desirous of questioning the time as told by the clearing-house clock, will kindly report his

wish *immediately on arrival* to the presiding officer, so that the correct time may be promptly ascertained by telephone and the clearing house clock regulated, if necessary.

As a "perfect and satisfactory settlement of the daily balances" between their members, the clearing-houses established in Canada have been notably successful, and the founders thereof probably never intended that the functions of a clearing-house should include aught else than a daily meeting for the purpose of effecting an exchange of cheques and notes.

To quote again from Mr. Cannon's history:—

"No uniform rates of charges for collection of items, no maximum rates of interest on deposits, no borrowing and loaning of balances at the clearing-house, no procuring of legislation relative to banking, no clearing house loan certificates, and no bracing up of weak members are known to the Canadian Clearing House Associations. It has been left to the Canadian Bankers' Association to do whatever is possible in securing proper legislation for the banks. The necessity for the issue of clearing-house certificates in the United States, as shown in another chapter, has been due, in the main, to the lack of elasticity in our currency, and *since the banking issue in Canada obviates this weakness, there has been no occasion for the issue of such certificates.*"

Mr. Cannon claims that the American clearing-house system was not borrowed from that of any other country, but that it is *possible* that some of those who were responsible for the organization of the first clearing-house in America "knew somewhat of the existence of a clearing-house in London." We do not regret that this is as it is. We are glad to think that Mr. Cannon found the origin of the London Clearing House to be shrouded in doubt and uncertainty. We subscribe to his belief that the clearing-house is a "growth or development something proceeding from well-defined causes and springing into existence to meet a clearly expressed want." He adds, "It was presumably at the outset an institution of so little importance that the historians of the day paid no attention to it." Be this as it may. There is record in the books of Martin & Co., Bankers of London, in 1773, of payment of 19s. 6d. for a quarter's rent of the clearing-room. (See Mr. Cannon's book.)

The admission of the historian of clearing-houses that he found the origin of the London institution shrouded in doubt and uncertainty inclines us to pin our faith to the old, old,

story of its birth told by English bankers, and to believe that a few of the wide awake forefathers of the present race of bank messengers found their daily work could be materially reduced by meeting at one of the central London coffee-houses, and there, over a pint pewter of ale, exchanging the parcels they would otherwise have had to deliver from bank to bank.

To a reflective mind, the changes which have occurred since these unknown founders of the first clearing house endeavored to simplify and facilitate the work of banks are surprising. The London coffee-house and the messengers of 1773 have passed away, and the revolutions of years have given us patatial, edifices, like the New York Clearing-House, and a steady, well-conducted set of men in the neat and simple uniforms of their respective banks, with a quiet, thorough-going way of passing along to their duty at the clearing-house without regard to the allurements of the modern coffee-house.

The clearing-house is one of the many ingenious devices to simplify and facilitate daily work, the privation of any one of which would grievously disturb the temper and affect the comforts of the present generation.

(February 8, 1909.)

The Canadian Club and its Influence on the Future of Canada.

BY SIR JAMES P. WHITNEY.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club upon the foregoing subject Sir James P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club,— After a painful visit to the dentist it is all the more pleasant to be received in this very cordial manner. My confession to you is conveyed in the Indian word, "pecavee," (I believe that's the way they pronounce it now) "I have sinned."

Whatever was the first original meaning of the phrase, the cloud had a silver lining in its use on a memorable occasion, you will remember, at Calcutta about the time I was born. Gentlemen, to you I plead guilty. I have sinned, and there is no pleasant double meaning to my confession, having regard to the high object of the system of Canadian Clubs and the service they are doing to the Canada of the future. I make open confession that I have not done all that I should to aid the Canadian Club when I consider its great and patriotic mission. I throw myself upon your mercy and will endeavor to atone, in so far as I am able, for my past delinquency.

But I must get a little nearer to my subject. Canada is undergoing a gradual development, growing all the time more rapid. Events are following events in changing succession. Great and imperial subjects call for immediate and careful consideration. Big problems are almost jostling one another before the public eye. They are problems that in their very nature cannot be hastily dealt with—cannot be dismissed idly.

The first of these great problems that presents itself is the relationship that is to exist between the different scattered groups which compose the great British Empire which we love. As a rule the public are alive to the fact that a change is near at hand, because they realize that the present system of government does not reap the full benefits to be obtained. The people are realizing that there must be important changes made in the loose and indeterminate system that exists. We have the spectacle of six or seven different groups of British

subjects, with a common love and aim for the continuity and permanency of the British Empire; and at the same time with a means of communication, from a governmental point of view, not fulfilling the object to which they were designed. A change is imminent. While I do not discount the difficulties to be encountered I have no doubt that there will loom up a well-considered and thoughtful system of change. For instance, take the tariff legislation of the mother country and each one of these groups—I am merely hazarding this. These are serious, momentous questions. Yet they should not stop us because they are difficult. The rather we should take courage in the belief that difficulties exist to be put out of the way. We are only touching the fringe of the question, but, as Canadian people, shall we not search for and be ready to launch at the proper psychological moment the public consideration of this question, rather than continue the policy of drift. I am not here to discuss these questions; merely to indicate them. When the time comes for their active consideration they will call for both ability and patriotism.

It will be at such a crisis that there can be displayed the influence of the Canadian Club, or the system of Canadian Clubs, for the movement is not confined to Toronto. I am strongly of the opinion that great advantages must accrue from any such organizations as the Canadian Clubs of Ontario. In the multitude of councillors there is wisdom. It does us all good to rub shoulders with the rest of the world. It may be heresy, but I am of the view that the man who has had the opportunity of doing that is just as well educated as he who has gotten his knowledge solely from books.

Holding these views you will not be surprised at the satisfaction with which I regard the growth of these Canadian Clubs. There is something to show from them. I find it difficult to put into exact words my appreciation and my estimate of associations of this kind. The submitting of different opinions apart from the clash and clamor of public discussion and public dispute result in good. They create the raw material from which wise conclusions are evolved. As a matter of course any influence from the outside is useful. The press reflects the minds and opinions and views of the public at large. In this country of ours the press, while not infallible, exercises an influence for good and a beneficial effect on the people of Canada. This influence should radiate from your Clubs. In the matter of public discussions you will agree with me when I say that 25 years ago the masses cheered

because their leaders cheered. Now they are looking much beneath the surface. If a balloon were to drop a man in every county in Ontario, I do not think he would have to wait longer than to meet the first wagon or man on foot, when, if the visitor inquired as to the public questions or the political situation, he would forthwith hear a very intelligent resume of what was going on in the Province of Ontario. I was going to say the Government of Ontario, but I stopped myself in time.

The influence of Canadian Clubs must be good. The extent of that influence is a matter of opinion. I do not think that there is much danger of it being exaggerated. One great advantage you have lies in the fact that men of both political parties are glad to be members. This is your saving grace. There is too much party feeling and prejudice. The party system must exist. We could have none other under our British system of government, with its unrivalled free institutions. The man who sneers at party and derides party efforts has failed to understand the possession of the franchise.

But when men of both political parties who are prepared to support the right and are not afraid to oppose the wrong, come together in our Province to consider the great momentous future of the British race, they are on a larger and broader plane. If the time ever comes—God forbid!—when our future relations and imperial problems are up for discussion and there is an attempt from any source to instill the acid of party politics, such institutions as yours will have a duty to perform by governing and guiding and rendering it impossible for the poison to have its usual force.

I was invited to address the Club on one occasion previously. I have always been sorry that I did not. Next time I shall ask to be invited. To take part in such deliberations as yours is one of the highest privileges and duties that can fall to the lot of a resident or citizen of the Province of Ontario. In conclusion, let me urge you never to lose sight of the wide possibilities before your Canadian Clubs. The future may be pregnant with great results—or otherwise. Be equal to the emergency. Go on doing your duty as British subjects in this country of ours.

(February 15, 1909.)

Canadian Agriculture as Applied to Wheat Growing.

BY PROF. C. A. ZAVITZ, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
GUELPH.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Professor of Field Husbandry, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., said :

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Canadian Club,—According to the last census report of Canada, the agricultural wealth of the Dominion amounted to upwards of two billion dollars. When the next census is taken in 1911, the agricultural wealth will undoubtedly be considerably greater than that of ten years previous. This is certainly a growing time in Canada, and especially is this true in connection with Canadian agriculture.

We, as Canadians, are proud of our great natural resources in the form of the forests, and the mines, and the fisheries. Do we realize, however, that the products of agriculture amount to over four hundred million dollars annually, which is three times as great as the combined values obtained from the forests, the mines, and the fisheries of Canada.

According to the same statistical reports, we learn that the agricultural wealth of the Province of Ontario is greater than that of all the rest of the Dominion combined. The annual value of the field crops which are grown in Ontario is greater than the combined value of the products of the forests, and the mines, and the fisheries, and the wild animals of the whole Dominion. Surely we have a great agricultural country and a great agricultural Province.

We cannot yet realize the great possibilities of our Canadian Northwest along agricultural lines. Farm crops are being grown farther north from year to year. Although we have heard much regarding the great agricultural areas of northwestern Canada, our attention has not been so closely directed to the new areas suitable for agriculture which are being opened up in our own Province. It was my privilege and opportunity in 1905 to travel over a district of nearly one million acres of agricultural lands which lie about 350 miles north of Toronto. The Temiscaming District, although requir-

ing considerable labor to clear the land, possesses an exceedingly rich soil, and will some day form a most valuable agricultural section. The country is very level, and the land is free from stones and can be worked to excellent advantage. Clover, and peas, and oats, and small fruits, and vegetables furnish good yields of crops of excellent quality. I have great hopes for the agriculture of the Temiscaming District. We are told that there are sixteen million acres of clay soil north of the Height of Land in New Ontario which is very similar to that of the Temiscaming District. If this proves to be true, there are opportunities for great development in the northern parts of this Province.

In the older parts of Ontario, we are only beginning to realize a few of the possibilities in agriculture. About twelve years ago, I was in the eastern part of the Province addressing agricultural meetings. At one of these meetings, Mr. D. M. McPherson, who was called the Cheese King of the East, made the statement in an evening address that all the money which had been devoted to agriculture had practically been thrown away, owing to the fact that the average farm of Ontario was not as productive at that time as it had been fifteen years previous. I could not agree with Mr. McPherson in the statement that the money which had been used for the development of agriculture in Ontario had been used to no effect, but we had to face the fact that the average farm in Ontario appeared to be growing less productive. I am pleased to be able to state to you to-day, however, that during the past ten years our principal cereal crops, viz., oats, winter wheat, and barley have produced an average increase in yield of grain per acre of fully eighteen per cent. over the average yields of the ten years previous. This has undoubtedly been brought about by the increase of the live stock industry, by better methods of farming, and by the introduction of improved varieties of farm crops.

Although it is only about one hundred years since the first school of agriculture was established, we now find agricultural schools and colleges in practically all of the countries of the world. We also find that agriculture is being included as a part of the curriculum of the public school instruction in many countries; such as, France, Germany, Great Britain, etc. In France, there are no less than nine agricultural colleges, and in addition to this, agriculture forms a part of the educational system extending from the Primary to the Normal Schools.

In Canada, we have agricultural colleges in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and the prospects are that other colleges in the West will be started in a very short time. The Ontario Agricultural College was established at Guelph in 1874. From extensive inquiries made recently, we learn that of all the students who had entered the regular course during the first twenty-five years of the existence of the College over one-half of them were located in the Province of Ontario, and of these, 71 per cent, were actually engaged in practical farming. In recent years, the percentage of the students who remain in Ontario and who follow along agricultural lines is even higher than in the earlier history of the institution. From inquiries made regarding the occupations of the graduates of Yale University, it was ascertained that less than 2 per cent, were in any way connected with agriculture. The advantages of a special education made suitable for the young people of the country seems very evident. I am of the firm opinion that those countries which adopt the education of the country children to rural conditions will do much towards the development of a properly educated rural population. It is of great importance that the people as a whole become well educated for occupying those spheres of usefulness in which they expect to spend the greater part of their lives.

Agricultural Colleges, as they are organized in Canada and the United States, are quite different from most other educational institutions. While it is necessary to have class-rooms and laboratories, museums and libraries, play-grounds and gymnasiums, it is also of great importance to have fields and gardens, stables and greenhouses, living animals and growing plants. Not only does this additional equipment furnish means for a practical education in agriculture and its applied sciences, but it also forms an opportunity for conducting experiments and investigations, the results of which furnish valuable information for those connected with agriculture, and also helps to enrich our knowledge of science itself. At most of these institutions it is difficult to say whether the instruction given to the students or the results of the scientific experiments and investigations exert a greater influence on agriculture as a whole. It may be truly said that an agricultural institution should have ample equipment for each of these lines of work.

A large amount of experimental work is conducted yearly at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph along various lines of agriculture. In the experimental grounds in connection with the Department of Field Husbandry, about fifty acres

are divided into more than 2,000 plots on which experiments are conducted with varieties of farm crops, selections of seed, dates of seeding, methods of cultivation, the maintenance of soil fertility, etc.

To illustrate simply the work under progress along one line of one department at the College, I wish to draw your attention to what is being done in plant breeding. Within the past twenty years, fully 2,000 varieties of farm crops have been carefully tested on the experimental grounds at the College. The various characteristics have been watched from year to year until very valuable information has been obtained regarding the suitability for Ontario of many of the leading farm crops of the world. We have thus been enabled to obtain some importations which have been worth millions of dollars to the agriculture of Ontario and to the Dominion of Canada.

After experiments have shown which are the most suitable varieties for growing in Ontario, some of these varieties have been improved by continuous and systematic selection of the best individual plants. For that purpose, no less than 60,000 seeds of leading varieties of farm crops have been planted separately in a single year, and new strains have been started from those plants which furnished the most satisfactory results.

With the object of combining the good qualities and of eliminating the undesirable characteristics, work in hybridization was started in 1902 and has been continued each year since that date. Some of our principal farm crops, such as wheat, oats, barley, and peas are naturally self-fertilized. If we artificially cross-fertilize the varieties of any of these classes of grain, we break up the characteristics of the individual varieties and get a great many different combinations. By careful study and selection, new varieties can be obtained which come true to type and which are different from each of the parents. As this work deals with the very principles of heredity, it requires a deep study on the part of those engaged in the work, and it also furnishes some most valuable information in giving us a greater and a better knowledge of the principles of heredity, as it effects life in its various forms.

It was my privilege to visit Mr. Luther Burbank in California, in 1906. Mr. Burbank has certainly done much to lead the way in the line of plant breeding. He has, however, worked almost entirely with plants which are increased by vegetative propagation, and does not require to plant the seeds of his hybrids. After obtaining his ideal plants, he can

easily re-produce the same by means of runners, cuttings, scions, buds, tubers or bulbs, as the case may be. In breeding many of our cereals, however, we cannot increase our plants in this way, but are required to secure the seed and to continue the selection of the individual plants until they become perfectly fixed in all characteristics. I take the liberty of explaining the work of plant-breeding more fully by drawing your attention to the specimens which I here present.

No. 1 specimen represents the Dawson's Golden Chaff variety of winter wheat which is very stiff in the straw and a heavy yielder of white grain. This variety, however, is rather soft in the grain, is more subject to the attacks of smut than most varieties and sprouts readily in a wet harvest.

No. 2 specimen represents the Tasmania Red variety of winter wheat which is one of the very best wheats for bread production of all of the two hundred and fifty kinds which have been grown at the Ontario Agricultural College. It is, however, weak in the straw and a comparatively light yielder of grain.

No. 3 specimen represents a selected strain of the Dawson's Golden Chaff variety which was started from an individual plant six years ago. Of all the new strains which were thus started from the best individuals selected from many thousand plants, this one has made the best record. In the average tests of the past three years the grain has been of better quality and the yield has surpassed the original Dawson's Golden Chaff by 10.4 bushels per acre.

No. 4 specimen represents a new variety which we have originated by crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Tasmania Red. It has the beardless character of the Dawson's Golden Chaff, and the red grain of the Tasmania Red. If, when entirely fixed it will also possess the strength of straw and the yielding properties of the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the quality of the grain of the Tasmania Red, we will have a new variety of wheat for Ontario which would be superior to any of the old varieties which are now in cultivation.

In 1908 we grew upwards of 40,000 hybrid plants, resulting from twenty-five distinct crosses made within the past seven years between leading varieties of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley and peas. The results from this work are very promising.

The Ontario Experimental Union is an organization whose members are, or have been at some time, connected with the

Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Through the medium of this organization a system of co-operative work is conducted throughout Ontario in connection with the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Poultry Raising, etc. In 1908 co-operative experiments were conducted on about 8,000 farms throughout Ontario. In Agriculture alone experimental work was conducted on measured plots on no less than 4,420 farms. It is through this medium that the best material which is produced at the College is brought to the homes of the farmers throughout the country. A large number of the principal farm crops which are now grown in Ontario, and to a considerable extent in some of the other Provinces of the Dominion, were introduced at the College, tested on the experimental grounds, and distributed through the medium of the Experimental Union. This work has undoubtedly had a marked influence in actually doubling the output of the Ontario farms within the past fifteen years.

When visiting the Old Country I have been greatly pleased and much impressed with the deep interest which the nobility take in agriculture. The possession of land, and flocks, and herds adds to the social standing and to the evident enjoyment of the people of the Old Land. The Late Queen Victoria visited her farms frequently and took a deep interest in raising the pure bred animals which she not only kept on her farm but also exhibited at the various Agricultural Shows and competed for the prizes that were offered. His Majesty King Edward also takes a deep interest in his farm, his dairy, and his live stock. I believe the time is coming when Canadian Agriculture will be placed on a higher social status than it has been in the past, and that not only will the people in the country be proud of their occupation and happy in its pursuits, but many of the business men of the city will have country homes where they can enjoy the invigorating atmosphere and the quiet rural life and where their children will enjoy, as thousands of the country children now enjoy, gathering the eggs in the barn, picking the strawberries in the garden, eating the apples in the orchard, running after the butterflies in the fields and gathering the wild flowers in the woodlots.

I am glad I was born in Canada, the brightest star in the British Empire; in Ontario, the banner province of this great Dominion; and in a country home surrounded by the beauties of nature fresh from the hands of God.

I have been asked by the Gvernments of different countries to join their forces in the advancement of agriculture, but I have felt like saying that,

I have visited many countries,
Away beyond the sea,
But this great and prosperous Canada,
Is good enough for me.

(February 22, 1909.)

Work of the Waterways Commission.

BY MR. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, K.C., LONDON.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club upon the foregoing subject Mr. George C. Gibbons, K.C., of London, chairman of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club of Toronto,—That it is an exceeding great honor to have the privilege of addressing this Club, I fully recognize. Yet I also recognize that it is not myself that has caused you to come here this afternoon in such large numbers, but the interest you take in the great work in which it has been my good fortune to take a part.

To begin, then, at the beginning. In 1902 the United States Congress passed an Act requesting the President to invite the Government of Great Britain to co-operate in forming an International Commission composed of three members from the United States and three from Canada who would investigate the conditions and uses of the boundary waters between the two countries. The commission was asked to report upon the maintenance of suitable levels, upon the effect of diverting the natural flow of streams, and to offer suggestions to regulate the same.

It was also expressly authorized to consider the advisability of locating a dam at the outlet of Lake Erie, with a view toward determining whether it would benefit navigation.

The Canadian section of the commission was appointed in 1904. The importance of maintaining the level of Lake Erie was emphasized, as it meant the maintenance of a great natural highway from Lake Superior to the sea—a result more to be desired than the support of railway systems. Cheap transportation means large boats and deep draughts. When the Chicago drainage system, which diverted 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan, was first carried, there was little opposition to the proposal. The result of that diversion was to lower the level of Lake Erie 4 or 5 inches, which meant a loss of \$1,000,000 a year to the earning capacity of the navigation interests. The formation of a com-

mission was urged upon the United States Government by the Lake Carriers' Association and other interests, which insisted upon the maintenance of the lake levels. The Canadian section held that fixed principles must be enunciated, governing the use of all boundary waters, which were independent. There could be no diversion from one portion of the waterways system without injury to the whole, and neither country had any right of ownership in running waters.

The commission took the ground that it would be unwise to deal individually with isolated cases. The members at the outset agreed upon governing the principles. They took the ground that the paramount right to the waters was for domestic and sanitary purposes; that the main service must be navigation, and that no demands for power or other commercial purposes must be permitted to injure navigation, and that where the waters could be diverted, each country was entitled to half the diversion.

The principles were, accordingly, adopted in the following order of precedence: First, domestic or sanitary uses; secondly, navigation requirements, including service for navigation canals; and, thirdly, power development, where the diversions could be permitted without detriment to the principle that each country was entitled to the use of one-half the surplus waters so available.

This was especially important to Canada as the demand for power in the United States is greater than ours. If one-half of the power was not reserved for Canada, five-sixths of the flow everywhere would be diverted across the border to meet the demand, and as the Canadian call increased we would find ourselves tied up with contracts and vested interests.

When we came to Niagara we found a new situation. There was no principle of protection of navigation below the crest of the falls. But we found something else. We found the American had a real, earnest desire to preserve scenic Niagara. There is no humbug about that. Here was one spot where commercialism should not be rampant. It was found that Canada could take considerably more water on her side than the United States could on theirs without interfering with its scenic grandeur. Canada was accordingly given the right to use the larger volume. There are two peoples interested in Niagara. The adoption of a policy of grab here and grab there means no arrangement, and the country which says destroy Niagara without regard to our neighbors will make a mistake. Our American confreres acted with eminent fairness.

The treaty is for six years. I hope it will last for eternity. And nothing is settled permanently that is not settled right.

At Niagara the necessity of some joint control and regulation was manifest. Numerous charters had been granted on the New York State side of the river, involving large withdrawals, some of which, if they had been permitted, would have interfered seriously with the level of Lake Erie. On the Canadian side also, in addition to the three companies acting under leases from the Ontario Park Commission, a charter had been granted by the Dominion Government to one company which sought to divert water by using the Chippewa River as a conduit. This would have created a new Niagara by a canal having an outlet near St. David's.

Another company sought to divert water directly from Lake Erie to the escarpment near Jordan. The use of 10,000 cubic feet per second by the latter company would have meant the lowering of the level of Lake Erie by six inches. The three corporations whose works were already largely constructed, and which took their water below the crest of the rapids on the Canadian side, would have been permitted under their charters to develop 400,000 cubic feet per second. The two corporations already in existence on the New York State side would have developed about 300,000 cubic feet per second.

Taking water below the crest of the rapids would have no material effect upon the level of Lake Erie. Therefore, but for the desire to preserve the scenic effect of the Falls, there was no reason why all the water below the crest should not be used for power purposes.

The commission, as I have said, agreed upon the principle of equal diversion everywhere, including Niagara Falls, and that any attempt to divide the waters upon the principle of natural flow would result in confusion. In the case of the St. Mary's River, by way of illustration, the Americans claimed the larger flow, but there the conditions vary, and it would again depend upon the particular point where the diversion was made in determining the portion to which each country was entitled. At Niagara if the water were diverted by way of the Chippewa River on the Canadian side it would never reach the falls. On the other hand, as the charter of one of the American companies sought, had a canal been built from a point on their shore above the crest of the rapids, the larger share of the flow at that point would have been diverted to their side. As the only diversions that could be permitted without injury to the lake level were below the crest of the

rapids, and as we could divert more there without injury to the scenic effect of the falls, we were permitted to develop 36,000 cubic feet per second; New York State was permitted to develop only 20,000 cubic feet per second. We never claimed as a matter of principle that we were entitled to a diversion of more than one-half anywhere. The condition at Niagara created the exception to the general rule.

The experts advised us not to develop more than 55,000 cubic feet per second, or a quarter of the flow of the river. Accordingly, the Americans reduced the quantity to be taken on their side to 18,500 cubic feet per second, so as to enable us to take the larger quantity to which, it was decided, we were entitled, and which was referred by the three companies already in operation on the Canadian side under the terms of their charters. The development authorized on our side already provided for 400,000 horse-power, which is at least five times the present demand.

The time may come when in accordance with Lord Kelvin's prophecy, Niagara will be sacrificed to the commercial use of its water, but that time has not come. Neither country can destroy the picturesqueness of the Falls without the other's consent. The opinion in the United States is, at present, overwhelmingly in favor of its preservation.

The commission, however, recommend that further development should be permitted below the falls of 20,000 cubic feet per second on either side. Development there would be much more expensive, but would provide additional power to meet our demands for many years. Our mistake was in permitting development in excess of our demand. We have now an over abundance. Further development until we have used up that which we have available means further export.

The treaty, if made, will be terminable at the end of six years. The effort of the commission from the beginning has been to deal with any question submitted to it in a spirit of fair play. We have not sought nor desired to gain any advantage anywhere, and have been quite content to maintain our right to an equal use of these waters, upon definite fixed principles of uniform application.

The commission realized the serious import of its responsibility. It was a joint body, appointed to deal with a joint property, and with flowing waters which belonged to no country. The commissioners—every one of them—realizing the important character of their trust, resolved as a matter of principle to play the game absolutely honestly. There was

no Smart Aleck business about this commission. The Canadian members believed that if we got from our larger neighbor equal rights, we got all we were entitled to, all we hoped for, all we expected. We knew, too, that if our colleagues found the Canadian members playing the game honestly, making no claims to which we were not honestly entitled, they would meet us in the same spirit—and justice would be done to all.

The commission on both sides carried out this policy. We sought for truth; we believe that we found it. The commission was unanimous on the terms of the treaty—that it was absolutely fair, absolutely honest, absolutely righteous.

Let us remember this—that a great mistake has been made. Canada should never have permitted the power generated on her Niagara shores to be exported. Those responsible for it did not see far enough into the future. It would be, to my mind, insane to permit further generation for export until we have reached the full use of what we have.

The commission was half Canadian and half American, and I am inclined to view it as a sign of the times that Canada is taking her place in the arena of international negotiation. It is of the greatest interest to the mother country that we should respect ourselves and take care of our material interests. Why should the mother country have her larger interests endangered by trivial matters, important though they are to us? I look forward to the time when the various parts of the empire will carry out their own obligations, when sectional questions will be taken out of the sphere of international complications.

There is much of earnest in the jesting description by Mr. Elihu Root of the present procedure. Under it some pirate, backed by his Senator and members of Congress, submits an *ex parte* complaint. A letter is then written to the British Ambassador, who, after he has found out where the place is—(laughter)—and a few other necessary details, writes to the Colonial Office. The latter probably know less than the Ambassador, and sets its officials to investigate where and what it is all about. Then the subject matter travels to the Governor-General, who is the most prompt and efficient intermediary of all. He immediately hands it to the Government at Ottawa. Here comes the longest delay of all. It is never known what department it belongs to. In about three to six months, if fortunate—(renewed laughter)—it is determined whether the complaint goes to the Minister of Marine, Public

Works, or Interior. Having found the right Minister, the latter corresponds with the member for the district or constituency concerned. He looks up the pirate on the other side of the case and secures from him an *ex parte* statement of defence, probably as far from the truth as the original complaint. A venomous reply is prepared, of course it must be a little sassier than the first. (Renewed laughter.) It again is transmitted to the Colonial Office and thence to the Ambassador. "If," said Mr. Root, "we have the good luck to start the communication when we are early in office, it may get back to us before we leave at the end of our four-year term, but the chances are fifty to one that we are out of office or dead before it gets back."

And yet it is from silly troubles like these that wars are created.

The time has come when, strong in her affection for the Mother Land, the daughter should assume the position of mistress in her our house. I hope for the appointment of a permanent board, representing both countries, which would not be composed of a collection of partisan arbitrators. We can't live decently together if we don't play fair. We must have respect for each other's honesty. Such a procedure would surely remove almost every difficulty that can be conceived. It would be more effectual than contributing to the British navy.

By assuming the attitude of dignity and responsibility Canada will take her place in the new nationhood and render great service to the Mother Country, herself and the world.

(March 1, 1909.)

Aerial Navigation.

BY MR. F. W. BALDWIN.

AT an evening meeting of the Canadian Club Mr. F. W. (Casey) Baldwin gave an illustrated address on aerial navigation. Mr. Baldwin has been chief assistant to Dr. Graham Bell for the past two years and has conducted several very successful experiments. In his address he dealt especially with aviation. His spoke in darkness to enable the illustration of his address by limelight views.

In opening Mr. Baldwin said it was a matter of great encouragement that so influential an institution as the Canadian Club had so large an attendance present to hear the subject discussed. A few years ago men who were deemed intelligent scoffed at the idea of flying. There had been repeated failures and the critics placed flying along with perpetual motion. Now, however, that experiments had demonstrated the fact the world was convinced that flying was a reality.

Mr. Baldwin presented limelight views showing the machines and experiments made from the time of 1863 to the present. He announced the receipt of the following telegrams:

"Baddeck, Feb. 24.—McCurdy flew Silver Dart one mile and a half in great style.

"(Signed) Graham Bell."

"Baddeck, Feb. 25.—McCurdy succeeded in circumnavigating, or rather in circumdroming, Baddeck Bay. Covered about five miles; average height forty to fifty feet. It was a famous performance.

"(Signed) Graham Bell."

"The flight was made at an average speed of forty miles an hour."

The flight was made, Mr. Baldwin explained, by Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy, of Cape Breton, who graduated from the Toronto School of Science two years before, in a machine that was the invention of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, a well-known Canadian inventor. The Silver Dart mentioned in the telegrams

was the direct successor of the Red Wing and White Wing, with which the first attempts at flights were made by Dr. Bell. The machine—the technical name of which is areodrome—consists of two superimposed aeroplanes slightly curving towards each other at the extremities. The motive power is developed by a gasoline, water-cooled, twenty-five horse-power motor, which drives a propeller fashioned something after the manner of the blades of the electrical ventilating fans so common in these days.

The Silver Dart has what may be termed two rudders. One is in front, and its function is to lift or depress the whole machine. It consists of an oblong plane placed obliquely to the horizontal, and it is by the movement of this plane, something in the way a cellar flap moves, that the lift power is obtained.

To carry out the cellar flap illustration : when it is half open it presents a greater resistance to the air, with the result that the whole machine is lifted. When it is closed the resistance is less and the machine glides along with a motion similar to that of a bird floating on outstretched pinions. Behind, reaching out beyond the propeller, is the long fish-tail rudder, which enables the aviator—for such is the word chosen to describe the new captains of the air—to divert his flight either to the right or to the left.

In principal the machine is something similar to that of the United States inventor, Wilbur Wright, who not long ago covered twenty-one miles at an average rate of speed of fifty-three and a half miles an hour.

As Mr. Baldwin explained in his address, the great difficulty which the aviator experiences is the maintaining of stability in the air. There is a liability to topple over, and through accidents of this character a number of experimenters have lost their lives. In Dr. Bell's machine and that of Wilbur Wright similar principles carried out on different methods have been adopted to overcome this difficulty. The ends of the supporting planes are movable, and can thus be made to offer a greater or less resistance to the air as is required to counteract any toppling movement.

Apart from the interesting announcement which he made Mr. Baldwin delivered a most informing address on the development of the art of flying. Commencing with the theoretical plans of Leonardo De Vinci in 1492, he traced the experiments made in the effort to conquer the air down to the present time, when the practicability of flight has been proved.

It now remains for aviation and the areodrome to be reduced to a commercial basis. Towards the attainment of this end two dissimilar interests are operating: those of war and sport. The desire for the exhilarating sensation of high speed and the spirit of competition led to the development of the motor car. Now the same spirit is being diverted to the flying machine. Still greater, however, is the influence originating in the desire for military power and control. It had been proved that one guidable balloon of the Zeppelin type could destroy London, in spite of the entire British navy, and, therefore, all the great military nations are striving to secure the advantage of the control of the air first lest some unlucky chance might place them at the mercy of their enemies.

In driving the modern airship there is less danger than in driving a motor car, Mr. Baldwin believes, although the average speeds are greater. There is no vibration. The machine slides along smoothly, and, although travelling at forty miles an hour the aviator gets no impression as to pace. One difficulty is that the road is not visible. In the motor car the driver can see the hills and turns, but the aviator cannot see the air currents, which in the air take the place of the hills and turns of road.

(March 8, 1909.)

British Columbia.

BY MR. MARTIN BURRELL, M.P.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the Province of "British Columbia" Mr. Martin Burrell, M.P. for Yale, Caribou, said :

"*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club of Toronto*,—I need hardly tell you how sincerely I appreciate the privilege and responsibility that is mine in thus addressing the Canadian Club. It is a responsibility to be here in the commercial heart of Canada speaking upon the great subject that is mine to-day. One must weigh his words to give them their just and true balance.

"Personally I dislike verbiage. I prefer facts. I like to get to the heart of things. Mine is a big task for a short time, and, if I am to touch even fleetingly upon many of the things I would speak of I must be up and doing without further preliminaries.

"There is a good, healthy progress being made in the mining industry in British Columbia. The production of copper in British Columbia in 1907 totalled \$8,166,544 or 71 per cent of the total output of Canada. Of coke and coal there was produced a total of \$7,637,000, or half the production of all Canada.

"One company in the Boundary country last year smelted 1,247,000 tons of ore and in the years 1903 to 1908 they paid in dividends \$3,508,630.

"We have hardly, after all, more than touched the fringe and with energy, intelligence and money there will be a marvellous growth in the mining industry of British Columbia.

"Now as to fruit growing. The first fruit tree planted in British territory west of the Rockies was in 1858 by Mr. James Douglas, Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, and later Governor of the then Crown Colony. The difficulty in the early days was in getting the trees into the interior. They were carried for 400 or 500 miles on horseback and their introduction was therefore slow.

"In 1900 there were only 700 acres in orchard in British Columbia, but it was just at that time that the people began

to realize the marvellous possibilities for fruit growing that lay in the splendid climate and the rich soil of the Coast Province.

"Tree planting went on very rapidly and there are now 75,000 acres in orchard.

"The first shipment to outside parts was made in 1897, while last year the total production was \$1,000,000.

"It is said that British Columbia fruit has no quality. Now, I have lived 15 years in the Niagara fruit district and 10 years out there and I want to dispel that illusion.

"It is not only the finest appearing fruit but also shows some of the best quality.

"For six years in succession British Columbia has captured the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society in Great Britain.

"At the recent fruit exhibition in Vancouver in which fruit growers from Washington, Oregon, Utah and British Columbia took part the \$100 gold medal for the best 5 boxes of apples was captured by a fruit grower from near Grand Forkes in British Columbia.

"Also at the fruit exhibition at Spokane our fruit men won \$5,500 in prizes besides the silver cup for the best individual exhibit of apples.

"There are about a million acres of land in Southern British Columbia that could be used for fruit growing. Parts of it needs irrigation and about a million dollars is being spent on irrigation projects in the Okanagan Valley alone.

"As in mining there is also a certain amount of wild-cattling in regard to fruit growing on the part of real estate men who want to unload tracts of rock as orchard land. But there is much real solid progress going on.

"No one who has ever lived in British Columbia can fail to desire that British Columbia should be conserved for Canadians and for their children and their children's children.

"Now as to the Japanese question. It is only when you have lived there that you can grasp the true significance of it. If the industrial development and financial status is a matter of importance to you in the East, it is much more vitally important to the character of our social structure.

"Don't regard the attitude on the matter in British Columbia as local or transitory, nor as pushed forward by the labor unions. You have to look deeper for the reason for our attitude. The problem is probably one of the greatest which the Imperial statesmen of Greater Britain have to face to-day.

"Some of our people have spoken in too crude a manner on the subject, and have thus alienated, perhaps, the sympathy of the East.

"I agree with Secretary Root, of the United States, that Japan is a nation worthy of the homage and honor of mankind, and also that insults and bad treatment are the chief causes of war to-day.

"But there is justification for the position that we take. We must rest our case on fair, strong, convincing grounds, and I think that such grounds can be advanced.

"It is an impossibility for our people to compete with a race whose entire standard of living is lower than ours. The remuneration paid them for their labor at home is infinitesimal as compared to the wages paid to the white man.

"Then their people are as the sand on the sea shore.

"They have a lofty and stern patriotism, great courage and frugality of living.

"One of the Japanese Ministers said the other day, after reviewing the whole question of Japanese emigration to various countries, that they would stop the emigration altogether, but that is impossible. They have 49,267,000 people living on 161,000 square miles, and the annual increase in population is 620,000. Expansion and emigration must come because of this congestion. The tendency of that expansion will be where the financial rewards are the greatest.

"A fusion of our people with the Japanese is impossible, and it is our duty to try to direct the expansion eastward and not westward.

"Some say we should tolerate the present conditions because of the trade advantages with Japan.

"On the Pacific Ocean, however, the sea-borne traffic will eventually be borne in Japanese bottoms. They have an extensive system of bonusing which aids ship-building, navigation and also certain individual lines. The total amount of the bonuses is \$6,595,000. Their vessels are manned cheaper, too.

"Every day shows that, as far as their merchant marine goes, they will be well able to look after themselves.

"There are 3,000,000 Japanese in their own fishing industries from whom they can draw. In British Columbia there are 3,000 Japanese fishermen, so that Canada could not draw from these in case of need.

"The annual exports from Canada to Japan total \$334,661, and the imports \$1,377,303, or about four times the

amount of the exports. This proportion will always continue, for they recognize that final supremacy must come only from supreme power.

"Marquis Ito stated recently that all the engineering works in Japan were entirely in the hands of Japanese.

"The average wages in the silk industry are 10 cents a day, while in the iron works the wages are 10 cents and up, the foreman getting only \$1.00.

"The cry of Japan for the Japanese means not only that they will supply their own needs, but will enter into Western markets and probably prove keen competitors in time.

"If, as Lord Roberts said, the 60,000 Germans in England might become a menace in case of trouble, then a large number of Japanese in Canada would be a menace here in the same way.

"The tendency is to exaggerate the trouble that would result from exclusion. Japan has herself excluded Chinese workmen.

"The educational test and such half-way measures as are adopted in California cannot be a final method of dealing with the situation.

"We in British Columbia have a right to expect at least a close study of these questions, and we have, I think, also the right to present the case clearly and dispassionately."

"I thank you heartily."

(March 15, 1909.)

Good Roads and Transportation.

BY MR. A. W. CAMPBELL, C.E., DEPUTY MINISTER PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the foregoing subject, Mr. A. W. Campbell, C.E., Deputy Minister of Public Works for Ontario, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The roads of the Province of Ontario are made and maintained by the local municipalities; cities, towns, townships and villages, each looking after those within their own limits.

The object of the "Act to Aid in the Improvement of public Highways," is to organize these municipalities into county road districts, giving the county councils jurisdiction over the leading roads, with a view to carrying out the work of road improvement in a more comprehensive manner, and make leading roads through the several townships in the county, connecting with the leading roads of other counties, and thus leading up to a connected system of leading roads for the Province.

There are forty counties in the Province, already fifteen of these have taken advantage of this Act, and 3,000 miles of road is now being constructed under it. One-third of the cost is being borne by the Provincial Government. Other counties have the matter under consideration and are arranging for the adoption of the plan.

Much energy is now being given to the improvement of country roads, the people are beginning to realize that they are an essential part of the greater transportation system.

The transportation system of the country is composed of wagon roads, railroads, canals, lake ways and the high roads of the sea. In Canada there are 21,000 miles of railroads, built at a cost of \$1,564,000,000. There are 8,400 miles of steam railroads in Ontario. There are about 60,000 miles of wagon roads in the same territory. These, combined, make up the interior transportation system of the province. The 8,400 miles of railroads have cost about \$400,000,000, and are being carried by the whole community. The 60,000 miles of wagon roads have been built and brought to their present con-

dition by the farming community—under a system which makes it difficult and impossible to estimate their cost.

The railroads cover Ontario, forming a complete network. The equipment, service and management are efficient and serviceable. Notwithstanding this, these lines are being rectified where grades may be avoided, the roadbed and bridges are being strengthened to provide for greater loads with the same power; and everything is being done to shorten distance by increasing speed and rendering travel more comfortable. These are the aims and objects of railroad companies in working out their end of the transportation system. While much has been accomplished by railroads in this connection, the same energy and business methods have not been directed toward the improvement of the wagon roads.

The building of country roads is a difficult task in this respect—that if true physical laws and principles are not recognized, the work is largely thrown away. That is what happened in Ontario, and is what the Government has endeavored to overcome by establishing a Highway Division, through which advice in roadmaking and bridge building is given to the municipalities. Much better work is undoubtedly being done by this means, and a better general idea of the importance of good roads has been created. County systems are a direct outcome of this work, in which good engineering principles are being followed. Townships are steadily doing away with statute labor, and are establishing a better system of management in its place. It is useless, however, to do away with statute labor until the people are united in an endeavor to put a good system in its place and carry it out energetically—and this is where the campaign of education lies. It is unsafe to spend more money until we know how to make the best use of the present expenditure.

The building of country roads in an adequate manner is a great and expensive public work, of which the rural districts alone should not be expected to bear the burden. The tendency of the city residents is to say that they have expensive pavements to build which the farmer may use in return for their occasional use of the country roads. On the contrary, the relative cost of the two works per unit of population is wholly out of proportion. The cost of the city street to each property owner is but a fraction of the cost of country roads to each farmer. Apart from all this, country

roads are as much a part of the machinery of commerce as are canals and railways, and it is an equally good investment on the part of the cities to aid in their construction.

As a result of the narrow and local view taken of the value of country roads, we find that the cost and responsibility of building them has rested upon one class of the citizenship—the farmer. He hauls his produce to the railway; he draws your manufactures back to his farm. Because he supplies the wagon and team, and does the driving it does not follow that he should pay for the roads as well—nor does it follow that it is in your own interest to throw this responsibility upon him.

Railroads have not made country roads of one iota less importance. In their relation to country roads railroads take the place of a few old through roads along which produce was formerly carried in wagons to the nearest lake and ocean ports. The vast network of common roads feeding the railroads, or distributing from them are still essential. Railroads, with their more rapid and effective transit, if they mean anything, mean greater development, greater population, and these demand more and better country roads.

In the great question of transportation you can no more separate the wagon roads from the railroads than you can separate the railroads from canals and ocean highways.

Nor can this statement be taken to mean that the wagon part is the least part, is the least important. Close up the wagon roads, and your railroads, canals and ocean freighters would be reduced to idleness.

I have referred to Ontario roads as a part of our transportation system, an essential part, of greater necessity, in a sense, than are the railways and canals to which so much thought is given, upon which we pride ourselves, upon which we pour out expenditure with a lavish hand. Close up the country roads, and the great carrying system, railroads and steamships, would starve in idleness. Great civilizations have lived and prospered without railways. They had, what was more important, good country roads.

In a more local view, the City of Toronto has a direct interest in the roads of York, and other adjacent townships. A city's interests cannot be restricted by arbitrary boundaries, any more than a citizen's comfort is limited to the house he occupies, irrespective of the street conditions around him. It

is absurd to suppose that limits fixed for municipal purposes, to define the jurisdiction of municipal councils, can also be a barrier dividing their mutual interests. It is unreasonable to suppose that Toronto should build expensive roadways and pavements within the city's municipal limits, and be unaffected by the condition of the roads outside of these limits.

What would improved leading roads to Toronto mean? and that typical of every other centre.

Improved roads would mean better farming facilities, the removing of farming isolation, better farming conditions, better farmers, more farmers on the same land, more intense farming, greater production, more regular delivery of the produce at lower prices, more profit to the producer, less expensive to the consumer, a greater and more prosperous farming community, and as the city is the product of the farm, greater and more prosperous cities. Better and more communication between urban and rural communities, more happiness, enlightenment, a better civilization.

The entire rural population of York County (exclusive of incorporated towns and villages) is 43,000. In addition to statute labor the total expenditure in 1905 on roads, according to the last published statistics, was \$95,965, of which York Township spent \$31,575. It may be said in reply that property around Toronto is of more value than that farther distant, and the population more dense. While it is true that York township has about one-fifth of the entire rural population of the county, and its equalized assessment is about one-fourth, yet it is making about one-third of the total county expenditure on roads, an amount in excess of its fair share, and still far short of the requirements of traffic.

Under the Highway Improvement Act, certain provincial aid is given to country roads, of which the cities and towns may be said to contribute a portion. Yet this is small in comparison with the road measure of New York State, where a bond issue of \$50,000,000 has been voted for road improvement. Of this large sum, more than one-third will be paid by the City of New York, while such cities as Albany, Buffalo, Troy, will also contribute. Moreover, all is met by direct taxation, whereas the revenue of Ontario is largely derived from natural resources.

The amount of freight shipped from Toronto stations is tremendously influenced by the condition of the country roads. This freight represents the trade and manufacture, the com-

merce, the very life of the city; it is to the city what the harvest is to the farmer. The entrance of a new railway to Toronto is eagerly sought, as it means new and enlarged markets for the manufacturer and wholesaler. Yet there is more to be gained in this respect by the fuller development of the field already served by railroads. The common roads are the feeders of the railroads. Close up the common roads and the railroads will die of starvation, the ocean freighters will rust at their moorings. To double the efficiency of the country roads means a much greater country population, it means that farms ten miles from the railroads will be as valuable as farms now only five miles away, with a consequently increased range of prosperous territory which the city can supply. No part of Ontario will be so greatly benefited by a general system of good roads throughout Ontario as will Toronto, where all railroads (and consequently their feeders, the wagon roads) may be said to converge.

(March 19, 1909.)

Canada's Relation to the Empire.

BY HON. JOSEPH MARTIN.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the subject of "Canada's Relation to the Empire," Mr. Joseph Martin, late of Vancouver, said :

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It appeared to me when asked to speak to you upon this subject by your President, that the contract was a reasonable one for me to undertake. In a few days more I shall be more directly a British citizen, and if, on the eve of my departure from Canada, I can say something with regard to the relations of Canada to the Empire, I regard it as a privilege.

Am I an Imperialist? Well, before answering that question I want to know what is meant by an Imperialist. Am I a believer in the Chamberlain ideals? Again, I want to know what is meant by the Chamberlain ideals. My ideal of the relations which should exist between Canada and the Empire has been the same ever since Lord Durham made his report in 1842. It is entirely satisfactory and I would advocate no change. There are many propositions. The newspapers and the English press have made all kinds of proposals. Many of these suggestions connected with trade ideals are not put forward very definitely. It is not easy to grasp their meaning. A man gets up and declaims about being an Imperialist, but he doesn't give us more than his mere statement. He should tell us what he really means.

Now, there are two matters intimately connected with the relations that must exist between Canada and Great Britain. First, there is the question of the political relations between the two; and, second, there is the question of the trade relations between the two. And a great deal of confusion arises from confusing these two matters, which have no connection with one another. I have seen statements in the English press—statements of Canadians in the English press—that, unless some change is made to effect Canada's trade relations, she will be driven to trade almost solely with the United States. I emphatically dissent from such a proposi-

tion. There may be changes between Great Britain and Canada, as far as trade is concerned, by negotiations between us. So, too, we may make changes in our relations with the United States, but, if we do so we will not do so in pique, but we will do absolutely and entirely in what we deem the interest of Canada. We are not considering the questions from their standpoint, but from ours. This position obtains all along the line. It is out of place for Canada to suggest to the people of Great Britain their trade policy.

I read the other day a telegram from Sir Hugh Graham, of the *Montreal Star*, in which he undertook to tell the Empire, concerning the matter of defence, that if Great Britain did not do more than she is doing Canada might do something curious. What right had he to say a word with regard to its defence? It seems to me a gross impertinence. If we were paying part of the cost it would be all right—and very different.

As to the United States, as a matter of fact, trade between Canada and the United States is larger than trade between Canada and Great Britain. It has been growing steadily in favor of the United States since 1873. The other day the United States made public new tariff overtures. They offer reciprocity in regard to coal. It has been much discussed in your Toronto press, and the keynote of the discussion was: What effect will it have in dollars and cents? There was no idea in the mind of the electors that it would have any effect upon the political relations of Canada and the United States.

Chamberlain's proposals are these: Should there be a sort of trade arrangement between Great Britain and the colonies, If I understand it aright, England would put a tax on grain and then take it off so far as Canada is concerned, conditional on Canada taking the tax on manufactured goods off in favor of Great Britain. One could agree or disagree with that—I should say not—but it would be no indication of dissatisfaction as far as the political relations were concerned. The tariff laws of the Canadian people are in the hands of the Canadian people. They are the absolute judge. We have no part in the question of what the future political relations are to be. I would advocate that these remain as they are. I believe it to be in the interest of Canada to maintain them, even if occasionally undesirable, as a question of sentiment.

We are glad to be part of the British Empire, to share its history, its progress, its civilization and its religious liberty. That is a part of our national life that is above questions of trade and tariff and dollars and cents.

In addition to that, I believe that, quite apart from our feelings of loyalty and the connection of blood, that it is to the material advantage of Canada to belong to the British Empire. What do Canadians mean, I ask, when they write to the *London Times* or the *Standard of Empire*, that if Great Britain doesn't do this or that it will lose Canada? As a Canadian citizen I do not take much stock in that threat. The taxpayer in the old country can look on with equanimity. As Canadians we can do the worrying. Where are we going to go, and what are we going to do with ourselves? Would we give up our portion in the greatest nation on the earth for nothing? We have protection from war that costs us nothing. What are we going to do? We know something of the struggles in portions of the old land. We have read of the terrible amount of poverty and the submerged tenth. England has her own needs and Canada should be ashamed of the people who call on the old land to do something. Canada needs nothing. What right have we to say we want you to tax your food in order to swell the pockets of our Canadian farmers.

It doesn't become us, either, to be too independent. If we throw off the old country and tell them to take away their navy and army protection, how long would Canada last in that "independent" position?

Then, there is that other threat: that Canada will join the United States. Ever since I was old enough to remember the annexation sentiment was heard when times were hard. Some people declared that there would be advantages in connection with the United States, but you hear very little of that kind of thing now. Any arrangement between Canada and the United States must be to the material advantage of Canada. The most satisfactory of trade relations can be arranged without joining the two countries. We think—rightly or wrongly—that our laws, our institutions and our constitution are better than those of the American people. In so saying I am not casting the slightest slur on the American people. Next to the British Empire, they are the great exemplar of civil and religious liberty. In some

ways I think they have recently shown themselves the superior of the Canadian people. There has been a serious wave of corruption sweeping over the whole of the American continent. In the United States great men have come to the front to grapple with this evil. Roosevelt has gone unflinchingly after all graft and corruption. He has gone after public thieves and the great corporations, and he has had the backing of the common people of the United States. Canada has not been fortunate enough to have had such a man.

But quite apart from the question of loyalty to the Empire, it would be unfortunate for Canada to become a part of the United States. Back of the question of sentiment lies something solid—the benefits Canada receives from the Old Country. There is the protection of lives and property, and the enormous expenditure for the navy and army, for which we give nothing. When the task of defending the Empire becomes too big the Mother Land will call on her colonies. A joint system of defence has been proposed with the colonies represented. I'm afraid we are getting into deep water here. No such connection could operate satisfactorily because of lack of control. The colonies could only have a minority representation. We would be bound by what the other representatives might do in the teeth of our own representatives. There is no reason in the world why Canadians should like to join in the imperial army. The Imperial Government have sole jurisdiction over that.

We have, in many respects, the ideal system of government. Our anatomy is what it should be. We put into power Laurier and Whitney—and the same power that put them in can put them out.

There is, I must not forget, one more great advantage in our imperial connection. It is the right of every citizen to go with his case in court to the judicial committee of the Privy Council without a dollar of costs to us. No contribution for this purpose is asked from Canada towards furnishing or keeping up the court. Here in Canada, party feeling often runs high. On many questions of a constitutional character the parties of the day take a stand. Our courts are constituted too largely of ex-politicians. No matter how high their local attainments it would be unfortunate if their judgments could never be controverted. If there was no other reason, that in itself, is a strong enough one for our remaining a part of the great British Empire.

It has been a great pleasure to address you. You may not agree with all that has been said. They are my own ideas. I am proud of being Canadian born, and of the fact that my parents were both born here. If at any time or for any reason you ever cease to be a part of the great Empire, I trust you will always be true to the great principle of religious and civil liberty.

(March 29, 1909.)

The Canadian Civil Service.

BY PROFESSOR ADAM SHORTT.

PROFESSOR Adam Shortt, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission for Canada, addressed the Club on the subject of the "Canadian Civil Service."

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Toronto Canadian Club: As the Chairman has said, I am here to-day to redeem a promise given to your President that I would make the first public declaration on the subject of civil service reform before the Toronto Canadian Club, a Club which has treated me very well in the past, and which I naturally regard as the premier Canadian Club of the Dominion.

The question may perhaps be introduced over the head of two or three most obvious statements, with the statement of two or three most obvious truths.

Everybody knows that Canada for the past decade has been making very rapid progress; has been, at least, expanding very rapidly. The forces of the country have, of course, had to expand with the development. The government has had to take charge of an expanding region of legislative and executive work, and the result of the legislative work has been to expand very rapidly the executive departments. The expansion of the country, as you all know, has been going forward by leaps and bounds, and millions of expenditure must be administered by the officials of the government.

The problem, therefore, of organization of the civil service of the country, the character and increase of the recruits, the nature of the work to be done, the developing responsibility of that work—all these points are matters which have been pressed upon both government and people within the past few years.

It is needless to say the responsibilities of the Ministers have been increasing. The pressure of work upon them has been increasing, and with the tremendous expenditures of recent years the opportunities for parasitic attachment have been much greater. The tendency to utilize patronage has increased, and where the Ministers are pressed with other work, no matter how anxious they may be (and they are not all equally

anxious) they find it impossible to look after all details, and scrutinize the character and ability of the parties appointed. Some investigations gave color to the idea that things were not going altogether in proper lines, and that the grafter was doing a certain amount of work; and when you consider the citadel to be defended and the plunder to be obtained you can understand that an organized body of people looking for something for themselves are difficult to hold off.

Great Britain had coped with these conditions in previous years. The United States have also coped with them, Great Britain leading the way, the other countries following. It became necessary for Canada to do something, and everything led to Canada doing something at the last session of the Dominion Parliament. The outcome is the Civil Service Act, an act, which when you compare this system with those of the United States, it must be confessed that it is a very admirable measure.

There are certain difficulties, certain points that will have to be remedied, but my experience in comparing and looking into other systems was that we had before us a bureaucratic system.

Much is left to depend upon the working out of that act. It is not very rigid act. In some clauses it looks rigid. A great deal of discretion is left with the individual departments and their heads, the deputy heads, the Governor-in-Council and the Commission. This factor is prominent in the whole system. There is a dual responsibility. Even where the discretionary power is left with the department, it is subject to the issue of a certificate by the commission approving of the action of the discretionary power. That is the general principle which is set forth in the 13th section of the act; that, "except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the inside service, below that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a character as to determine the qualifications," etc. Now that appears to give the impression that competitive examinations will furnish the normal method of selection from the lowest to the highest position in the inside service.

Parenthetically I might state that the service is divided into two sections—inside and outside. The inside service comprises the departments at Ottawa, the permanent officials of the two Houses of Parliament, the Auditor General's staff and the Governor-General's staff. The outside service, which

takes in the civil servants in the rest of the country includes, of course, as its largest feature the post offices and custom houses, naval and military inspection service, the railroads and canals service. It is provided in the act that any part or the whole of the outside service may be brought under the same conditions as the inside service by Order-in-Council, so that it is framed for to meet an expansion at the wisdom and discretion of the ministry of the day. I might say from the point of view of the commission that we consider it a very wise feature, because if the whole civil service had been put under the commission to start with, we would have been swamped.

The organization of the examinations and many other features in Ottawa have been more than enough to tax our energies up to the present and for sometime to come, and if the outside service had been added as well we should have had a good many failures to record, and that would not have been a very comforting thing to us at the start.

But as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stated in Parliament, taking in the outside service will proceed gradually, until the whole is covered by the new system.

One of the greatest comforts to the commission and the country is that both government and opposition are staunchly in favor of the new system.

Now as to the working of the system: I have indicated that the general principle is that of promotion by competitive examination, but a competitive examination may be a very good thing or it may be a very barren thing. The difference between what might be called an effective competitive examination and one that is ineffective is a wide problem, and introduces the question of the stage at which the individual enters the service. It is necessary for me at this point to indicate the three divisions that have been made in the service.

The service has been divided into three classes, there being no normal system of passing from one to the other. The only normal way of getting from a lower to a higher class is by going up and taking the examination to get into the higher grade. The lowest grade comprises messengers, sorters and packers. The second of the three divisions consists of stenographers and ordinary routine clerks who have no personal responsibility. You will draw a distinction between those who look after the clerical work of the various departments under the direction of someone else. That is a section by itself. Then will come two other sections of each division that will

form a class by themselves. The entrance into the lower grade of the second division, because each division is subdivided into "A" and "B," that is, subdivision "B," will be by promoting the individual, who will be eligible for promotion right through to the top. No other general examination is required, and that is why that examination is a very important one. In the third division, or subdivision "A," these positions are filled by promotion from subdivision "B."

Now as to the messengers, sorters and packers class, if an individual enters as a messenger and wishes to get a clerkship, he has to go outside and take the general examination to become a clerk. All those who enter the third division, or routine clerkship division, cannot be promoted into some other division except by going out and taking the regular entrance examination. But it was felt that it would be a hardship on the competent people who had previously been appointed in the third division, and so a section has been introduced permitting in certain cases of exceptional merit that individuals can be promoted from the third division into subdivision "B" of the second division if they were in the service before the act came into force, but not otherwise.

Now you will gather from this that there is a good deal of discretionary power, because in all these matters the commission is the authority to issue a certificate with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations. These regulations I had expected would have been out before I appeared here, but they have not yet passed Council.

The chief difficulty comes in the first of the second divisions. The process of filling higher positions in the service hereafter will be by promotion from the lower divisions; so that a man entering subdivision "B" of the second division has the road open to him right through to deputy minister, but like the road open to every one to become President of the United States, they are not all going to arrive at the position of deputy head, and therefore the principle of selection in the promotion comes in.

Hitherto, as a matter of convenience rather than wisdom, promotion usually went by seniority, but now it is not he who has been longest in the service will have the right to go up next, but merit will be the price of promotion, so that an exceptionally clever clerk going into to subdivision "B" of the second division may go through to the first division and leave a great many others behind. That is only natural and

necessary, and it does not convey any slight or disparagement upon others, because you all know some men make most admirable lieutenants, but who are no good as generals. It is not a charity to them to place them in the position of leaders. They are excellent in carrying out general directions, but have no ability to work out things for themselves. But you will see in other cases the capacity of a man for initiative, for undertaking responsibility, for thinking things out, for leadership. Where that comes it should be encouraged and brought to the front. Unless it is encouraged and brought to the front your service will stagnate. The only salvation of the new system is that we shall be able to attract into the service as able, as capable, as brainy and as enterprising men as can be got by any commercial company in the country. (Applause.) There are no companies in the country which can give competent men a larger field than the government can.

The question of filling a certain position where a competent man is not at present or at any future time in the service, the government has the alternative, if it cannot find the man in the service, to go outside the service and take a man in. That anomaly is provided for under a general section which says that all positions under that of deputy head shall be filled by competitive examination. But it is quite obvious that an examination to fill a position as that of must be more than a mere academic examination. In many respects a purely academic examination is of little consequence. The party to be appointed to such a position must have had a certain amount of intellectual training, but the main qualification is in the experience acquired by that man in the line of work pertaining to the position to be filled. If there had been a competent man in the service his qualifications would have been good, and the only justification for going outside the service is that the outsider has had practical experience that will indicate his fitness to fill the position; consequently the examination will have to be of such a nature as to bring out the experience and qualifications he has acquired in the same line of work outside the service. The examination must not be merely nominal, but it must be of the same kind as is required of a man who is to be put into one of the higher positions of an insurance company, a bank or a university. It would be impossible for a university to set an examination for a new professor. They necessarily want to know what the man's academic career has been, but they also want to know what he has accomplished

between that time and the time of his being appointed to the professorial chair. So it is with the civil service, and therefore when you hear of an examination being held for certain positions, I do not want you to run away with the idea that they are purely academic. It was said in Parliament, and we hear it day in and day out, what is the use of a mere academic examination to fill these positions. Men may be able to take 90 or 100 per cent. on certain papers, but that does not prove their fitness. That, however, is not our conception of an examination. An examination is any adequate test as to the fitness of a man for the position, and that test can be made by the commission or the department or both. According to the letter of the law it may lie with commission, but we have taken the stand from the start that it should lie between the commission and the heads of the departments; that is when the position is of such a character as to require technical knowledge or experience, and in that case the head or deputy head of the department or head of a branch shall co-operate with the commission in determining the qualifications to be asked for in the advertisement. The candidate shall state his qualifications, and if necessary shall be submitted to a final test, because the Minister has to be satisfied and the commission has to be satisfied, the Minister making the selection and the commission issuing the certificate approving.

Now there comes in the big exception to the competitive system. Where the deputy head declares that the knowledge and ability requisite to fill a position are technical or otherwise peculiar, the appointment may be made without competitive examination and without reference to the age limit by Order-in-Council, provided, however, that the candidate receives a certificate from the commission to be given with or without examination that he is duly qualified. You will notice that the initiative rests with the deputy Minister. We have found that the terms "technical" and "provisional" are very wide, and we are liable to find that "otherwise peculiar" will cover a multitude of things (laughter), and there is where much of the difficulty is likely to creep in until the system is got down to what may be called a running basis, because precedents have yet to be established.

Now turning to the British system and American system we recognize the importance of these precedents, when certain positions come up which are required to be filled by a certain class of men. We will find a variety of opinion in the different departments. One department may be anxious to utilize

the competitive system wherever possible, and another department will not be so anxious to utilize it. So we are certain to be confronted by many propositions as to adequate qualifications of a man nominated by the department and requiring a certificate from the commission. Now let it be understood that the commission has nothing whatever to say about who shall be brought under this exceptional circumstance. If the department decided that a certain position is to be filled by that method then we are tied up to examining one man. Of course if we find that he does not come up to the standard, we turn him down and ask for another man, but at best we get simply a number of individuals to choose from. Now what is the point in such a method? It is this, there is a large region between the man who will do and the best man available. You can see that where a thoroughly good man is not available, you will have to take the best you have to choose from. You may feel confident that a much better man would have been obtained if the position were thrown open. There you are confronted with the difficulty that if a man is turned down (if he must be turned down) there is an opportunity for a good deal of friction.

Now let me say that although the conditions for making the exception are said to be technical, provisional and otherwise peculiar, it is very gratifying to find that the heads of the departments where the most technical work is required are the very men who are most anxious to use the competitive principle. And advertisement was issued the other day and an examination will take place to-morrow providing for purely technical positions. We have positions for compilers of information in the geological survey, we have positions for two draughtsmen in the geological survey who must be able to take the field notes sent in from all districts in Canada and work these up into maps. We have a position in the hydrographic survey. We have a position at the experimental farm. We have the position of purchasing agent in the Maritime Department (laughter), and we have also positions in the Canada Archives, which are most difficult to fill. It is encouraging to find that the quality of men applying for these positions is very high, that there is a real and effective competition, and we are likely to get exceedingly good men. There is this one difficulty, however, the age limit, which is 35. We are asked to cut out one or two men who have had better experience than those within the limit, and are well qualified to fill

the positions, but they are six months or a year or two over the age limit.

It is hopeful that there is no special reason for exempting the positions which are "provisional and otherwise peculiar." nevertheless there are positions which legitimately come under that head. We are at the stage of making precedents in these lines, and if we find we get perfectly satisfactory men and are plainly able to satisfy the departments, we are likely to have fewer personal nominees.

We have arranged a system which has been approved by most departments and may be approved by all that offer positions for men over 35 years of age. Under this particular section we may advertise and ask for applications, and the Minister may select his man from the list with the sanction of the government.

Now as to the attitude of the members of Parliament. There is a variety of opinions. Some feel it is a hardship that their patronage should be cut off, while others are exceedingly thankful that it is cut off (laughter). They can now say to an applicant, "I am most anxious to do anything for you, but you know it is taken out of our hands. There is the commission; go to them and you will get all that is coming to you." (Laughter.)

Some people have the idea that the patronage which was lost by the members, comes to the commission, and we have streams of people coming up to us to know if we have not something we can give them. We have not a single ounce of patronage. We have simply to declare certain conditions, and the whole thing rests with the applicant. You are the parties who get yourselves appointed. If you take a high position on the list you are sure of an appointment." A good many people are now on the civil service list who never passed the examination, many of whom have been in the department 15 or 20 years. These were taken in temporarily under the old system and have been retained from time to time up to the present.

In the matter of promotions, every man promoted must get a certificate from the commission, and this is where our great unpopularity will be. Every man is sure to think he is the party who is entitled to go up. He tells that to his chief or deputy, who should turn him down. But he thinks it better to listen to him, and finally says, "yes, no doubt you are a very good man and a very able man. We would like to promote

you, but we cannot; there is the commission." (Laughter.) They are the parties who have to pass on all promotions. We will submit your name to them and see what it looks like." So the onus comes on us. Because every man who is refused promotion will feel that he has a grievance against the commission. This man and all that we may have to deal with will make the egregious unpopularity of the commission. But we will bear up as best we can, and we are looking to the country for support in that respect.

My closing word is that this departure which has been made is not the last, but only the first step in our system (applause). If the country loses interest in the situation it will be impossible for the commission and the ministers to bear up against the pressure. But if the country has a lively interest in maintaining the civil service on a high level, we shall be continuously supported, and, I hope, criticised when necessary. We look for competent criticism. I am not here to say that we will not make mistakes, because we would be onmiscient if we did not make mistakes. Many will see that we have not chosen the best man for this position or that. So we welcome the criticism, because it will strengthen our hands, improve our position and help us to look out for the future. If we make proper decisions, let us have your approval and support.

Last of all, I want to urge upon the young men and the people of this country that there is now opening a new profession in this country. To the professions of law, medicine and the church and certain scientific followings, for which our educational institutions have been built, and in which young men are being trained, is now added a profession for which we hope young men will train in all seriousness, and when they pass from the universities and other schools of training that they will take these positions which the government offers and become in time bulwarks of this country. If the British service has been able to do that, and if that service is a model for all Anglo-Saxon people, then a great deal has been accomplished. Go back half a century and you will find their position was no better than ours, rather it was not nearly as good. They had a rooted and grounded patronage, which does not exist in Canada. If they have been able to bring that about, the same is possible for us in Canada who are without equal in civil service in any part of the world, the same is possible for us in Canada, and upon their character will depend the future of the country.

(April 5, 1909.)

The Political Unrest in India.

BY SIR ANDREW FRASER, K.C.S.I., LL.D., GENGAL, INDIA.

AT a largely attended meeting of the Canadian Club, Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, India, delivered an address on the "Political Unrest in India." Sir Andrew said:

Mr. Chairman: With your permission I'll do it this way (mounting a chair). I like to see some of the people to whom I am talking. I have been asked to say something concerning the political conditions existing in India. One thing I would like to say at the outset that it is absolutely essential to a knowledge of India to know more than the great cities. It has a vast agricultural community. To know India one must know thoroughly every Province, for the cities—large and prosperous though they are—do not give one the remotest idea of the facts which would justify anyone in claiming to be an authority on Indian conditions. India is not only large. It is a collection of large countries. A man who has visited France may just as well profess to know Europe as one who has only lived in Bengal may claim to know India. Burnmah is altogether different from Bengal in nationality and interest—as different as the countries of Europe are one from the other. Each province is as separate and distinct from the others as can be, and in each province there are distinct tribes, and even nations, keeping themselves apart with great care from each other. Within the various creeds, as well as within the various races, are distinct and separate divisions, having nothing in common. One could travel all over India and use only the English language, but even then the traveller might not know much of the people. To get this knowledge it is necessary to know and understand the natives.

The people of the different provinces have a different history, different associations, different manners and customs and different religions. Each caste keeps itself separate from all other castes. All these things differentiate the different groups as widely as the various nations of Europe. It is absolute rot, under such circumstances, to talk of great national government.

It was my privilege to preside at a conference called by the government to discuss the further employment of natives. One leading native member kept continuously referring to the "national view" and the "national sentiment." Finally, another of the highly educated native members of the conference broke in: "What do you mean by national sentiment? Don't you know that if Britain left India now, in less than ten minutes the Ghurkas would cut your throat? Don't you know that you would not dare to enter one of the other provinces, and I certainly would not have you in mine."

The fact is, that there is no hope for what you understand as a National Government for India for ages to come. We know, and the natives know in their hearts that there is no possibility of national imperial government by the natives, even under the auspices of the British Government. If it comes in the future it will come provincially, and not as an Indian empire.

In India, as I have said, the people are a great agricultural community. To get to their hearts you must take an interest in them and in their interests. It was a mistake to locate the great Indian university at Calcutta, a large city. It is always a mistake to have a university in such places. Colleges draw the men from the country and put them out of touch with the real conditions. The government is now, however, establishing colleges in the agricultural districts all over the great country to draw them back, and have them educated near their own homes. There is nothing worse for young men than to be educated in universities in big cities. They encounter the worst conditions for education.

Calcutta gives no idea of conditions in the interior of the country. I remember with the keenest pleasure an incident which occurred when I was touring through Bengal. The natives were curious to know who the new Governor was who was to take charge of affairs. A great mass of people had gathered at the railway station to see the Governor's train pass through. I got out of the train and mingled with the people for a few moments, exchanging a little talk in the vernacular. Finally, one native put the surprised query, "Are you the new Lieutenant-Governor?" On my response in the affirmative, he turned to the throng and shouted, "This is the new Lieutenant-Governor." The enthusiasm of the natives was unbounded and showed the hollowness of the cry about them being disloyal. To say we have lost Bengal is sheer and unmitigated nonsense.

Yet I believe in the statement that there is unrest in India. But let me go more into detail. The unrest is not, as is generally indicated by those who do not know and do not understand, with the masses of the natives. It is due to economic causes. Changes which took long periods in England have been wrought in a few years in India.

The introduction of railways, telegraphs and machinery—in rapid succession—have somewhat upset old economic conditions in India, but these will right themselves after a time. The demand for a larger share in the government of the country is gradually being granted to the natives with good results, but we must remember that great care in these promotions is necessary. The wisdom of the passage in Leviticus still holds: "Though shalt not plough with an ox and an ass together."

I am strongly in agreement with two of the proposals of Lord Morley, the present Secretary for India in the British cabinet, namely, an increase in the native members of the Indian Council and also on the Executive Council. I could put my hand on two excellent men for the responsible office now. But Lord Morley suggests that two be appointed to each executive in every Province. I differ from that view. You might not always be able to find men capable of the position, and I would be opposed to appointing one because he was a Hindu and the other a Mohammedan. What is wanted in the Executive Council is men ready to look well after their departments, not men chosen because they represent a special section of the community. The appointments should be made solely because of ability, and not because of caste or race or creed.

Rest assured that the unrest in India is not widespread, is not as serious as has been represented, and will be quelled as fast as the Government can deal with that part of the press which lives by black-mailing. The leading organ of the disturbers, *The Bengali*, is owned by a native, who has been dismissed from a Government post for falsifying the accounts of his department.

Let me give you in closing a picture illustrating how much there is in these stories of unrest in India. It is an experience I shall ever remember—the last attempt to take my life in Calcutta. It was at a college entertainment and lecture at which I was to preside. I entered the door preceded by my aide-de-camp, while immediately behind me was a magnifi-

cent young native nobleman, the Maharajah, a young giant 27 years of age, highly educated, a powerful chieftain, called by the natives "King of Kings." When I reached the head of the stairs I was told that the lecturer had not arrived as his car had broken down. We went into a small waiting-room. A man who had been sitting at the right of the platform, rose hurriedly and entered the waiting-room. He pointed a revolver at my chest and drew the trigger. At that moment I felt a great arm envelope me. I was lifted as a child and turn right around so that the giant body of the young native nobleman came between the revolver and me. In an instant the students had knocked the weapon from the man's hands. He was handed over to the police and the lecture went on.

I shall never forget the tremendous ovation I received from the students that night and how I was escorted home by them for safety. The poor wretch who attempted the deed was a fanatic engaged by an anarchial society in Europe for the purpose of showing India that the life of a Governor was as easily taken as that of any other person and to encourage trouble in Bengal. But he found himself out of touch with the students, condemned by the whole population of Calcutta. At the very moment when an unfortunate creature was risking his life in an attempt to take mine, an educated and distinguished native was offering his life to save the life of his Lieutenant-Governor.

There may be those in India who would cause agitation to secure their wicked objects, but the vast majority of the natives are wholly and actively loyal. Like the young nobleman they are perfectly ready and willing to give their lives in defence of the Government they love and the friends they have made.

(April 12, 1909.)

The Public Library as an Educational Institution.

BY MR. GEORGE H. LOCKE, CHIEF LIBRARIAN TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the foregoing subject, Mr. George H. Locke, Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, said:

Mr. President and fellow members of the Canadian Club: It is a pleasure to appear before the Canadian Club—this forum of public opinion, where have appeared men of all kinds, each to talk of that which interested him most and which he thought was of some moment in the development of Canadian life and character.—All the way from those two erstwhile colleagues of mine, *Robertson*, who sees everything through the goggles of a harvester, and who smells regeneration in clover and apple blossoms, to *Muensterberg*, whose psychology has at last brought up where we who studied under him always thought it ought to—viz., in relation to crime. It was little less than a crime to have to study it. Truly the minds of Canadian men should be broadened with the process of these suns. And so the Canadian Club is fostering the true spirit of education—the continuous reconstruction of experience that man may become a socialized individual.

This is a time of stock-taking in the commercial world. I know it, for I have been able to get some bargains for the library. I am wondering whether the citizens whom I see before me to-day ever think that it might be worth while for the heads of municipal enterprises, toward the support of which taxes are paid, to come before these citizens once each year and in New-England Town-Meeting style tell of the stock on hand, the progress of the year, the dividend available, either in cash or in social service, and outline the policy of the ensuing year. I am wondering whether the public is taken sufficiently into the confidence of the managers of these great enterprises and industries so that there may be a clearer idea of the function and the result of the enterprise.

We have here in the city of Toronto, a library of over 140,000 volumes, 60,000 of which are in what is known as the Reference Department, most wisely selected and furnishing valuable information on almost every subject, *e.g.*, to the man who wished to see a picture of a flea with letterpress that would illuminate his mind on that animal and its habits (he was a promoter of insect powder and wished to improve his "line of talk"), to the man who rushed in to study Genesis that he might defend the new theology. This part of the library is now being moved to the corner of St. George and College Sts., where it will be housed in a well-planned, dignified, and eminently suitable building. This library is for daily use and I am hoping that we shall be able to include the night in the day, and that from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., or thereabouts, there will be available to the people of Toronto in a beautiful, and comfortable, well-ventilated building, these books that will help to increase the social efficiency of the citizens.

The Reading Room where 300 persons may sit comfortably at the tables with shaded lights will not be excelled for comfort on this continent. The riches of this department of the library are as yet almost unknown to the ordinary citizen.

Then there are 100,000 books for circulation in the Church Street Central circulating library, the new College Street branch, the Yorkville Avenue and the Queen and Lisgar, all equipped with beautiful reading rooms and managed on the open-shelf system, where the public are allowed access to the books, the two smaller branches at St. Andrews Market and Bolton Avenue, the new library at West Toronto and a new branch about to be put up on the gaol property over the Don.

This, then, is the local situation. This is what our stock-taking shows—made possible by the efforts of the late Mr. Hallam and the late Dr. Bain, to whose industry, intelligence and integrity, the citizens of Toronto owe a debt of gratitude worthy of commemoration,—and joined with these must be mentioned Mr. Carnegie, to whose generosity we owe our buildings.

I presume that each person here has in his mind a fairly good idea of what a library is, and yet I fancy he would be modest in stating his definition in set terms. We know a great deal which we can't adequately and tersely express—this is a consolation accorded to human beings.

The library may be anything from a collection of books to a living, civilizing social force in the community, recognized as

having rank with the school and the church. There may be some Sir Anthony Absolute here to-day who may confidentially mention to a Mrs. Malaprop—not here but at the Ladies' Club—that “a circulating library in a town is an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge.” I know such men. They spend much time at bridge whist and lament the silly reading of the lower classes; or there may be some one who has had an experience such as I had last week which illustrates the possibilities of a library as an educational institution.

In the office building of the Company in Boston, there was an elevator boy named Herbert. He was a bright, clean-cut lad, who confided to some of us that he was ambitious to rise in the world—the elevator was a slow one. We found his aptitudes—with his fingers a good penman, good artist material, we encouraged him to go to the Public Library, suggested books, got him a position in Boston & Maine Auditor's Dept. This was two and a half years ago.

A letter dated March 29, on Boston & Maine paper says, “I have been working hard and reading and taking an interest in politics. In February, you may be interested to know, I was elected to represent Ward 1 in the City Council of Cambridge. I am a Democrat, and going to be true to its principles.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Alias Herbert.

The library movement has a history which might be interesting to you if we had time to trace its evolution from the old time library that *preserved the books*, to the new time or modern library, which *serves the reader*, from the old time librarian who knew and lived among his books to the modern librarian who must know and live among the people. In this, as in every great movement, the emphasis of to-day is upon the *psychological* rather than upon the *logical*—upon the human element and its needs, not upon the mere logical arrangement of intimate things.

The Modern Library movement aims to increase by every possible means the *accessibility of books*, to *stimulate their reading*, to *create a demand for the best—helpfulness and enlightenment* towards *usefulness* might serve as a motto.

The situation in our social life is briefly this—we spend almost twenty-five times as much on our public schools in Toronto as on our public libraries. The average years of

schooling are five; hence there are each year thousands of children leaving school to go to work—children with but a feeble grasp of even the instruments of knowledge: *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic*. Their educational days are over except for the education that is gained from experience, and as old Roger Ascham, the first of the great English writers says, concerning the value of *learning* and *experience*: "Learning teacheth more in one year than experience in twenty, and learning teacheth safely when experience maketh miserable. He hazardeth sore that waxes wise by experience. An unhappy Master is he who is made cunning by many shipwrecks; a miserable Merchant is he who is neither rich nor wise but after some bankrupts. It is costly wisdom that is bought by experience."

We learn little by experience. You run your head against a business stone wall, you rub your head and remark that the wall is harder than your head. You have learned that by experience. Of course, I am willing to grant that there are some who can learn only that way. At the best, experience is a wasteful teacher. Where then is the boy to get the education that will help him to attain success? Where can he obtain information that will enable him to progress in his work so that he may rise and be recognized? Modern industrialism exacts from the artisan and the worker in every branch increased skill and knowledge and the public library should furnish to the ambitious youth the *opportunity* to rise. Invention is the result of accumulated knowledge so that it may serve the ambitious one. The library is the depository of this accumulated knowledge.

The school gives the ability to read. The library develops the reading habit by giving the people an opportunity to read. While serving those who come for recreation—a perfectly legitimate part of the function of a library—it does more, for it offers opportunity for self-development to the ambitious one. As Andrew Carnegie himself so well put it, "A library is fruitful because it gives nothing for nothing; it helps only those who help themselves; it does not sap the foundation of manly independence; it does not pauperize; it stretches a hand to the aspiring and places a ladder upon which they can ascend only by climbing themselves."

But we may say—does the library reach the working classes? There are no classes in a library. It is the broadest

of all democratic institutions; it is the most democratic of all our institutions; it levels rank by levelling *up* not *down*.

Education for the artisan—(technical, so-called) seems now to be in the air—very much in the air. Some of my friends who are urging this bread and butter idea of education that makes for *money*, not for ideas or development, remind me of what Luther said of Erasmus: "Erasmus stands looking at creation like a calf at a new door—curious not to know how the door came there, but only to know whether it leads to something to eat."

As Mr. Crothers says,—“Our minds are essentially alike. Every person’s mind is either a vast field of knowledge with spots of ignorance or a vast field of ignorance with spots of knowledge.” Now, whether it is a spot or a field that needs cultivation, the library stands ready to help to the proper selection of seed, and the most improved methods of tilling, and does not ask for a share in the proceeds. We don’t do business in the percentage basis. Giving does not impoverish us.

But the library is not merely a dispenser of information to those who are ambitious enough to know what they want or at least to know where they can find something that may be what they want. It must be more. *It must show the people what it has which it thinks the people may want.* In other words, it must advertise the goods or it becomes merely a resort for a class—the initiated—who know of it and have the leisure to cultivate it. Therefore, the library enters the field as a positive educational factor, useful to all who are out of school and who are ambitious to become useful. Its courses are elective and it aims to make them attractive; it is practical because it gives what *you* think you want, not what a learned body of men think you want. Its entrance requirements are as simple as the entrance requirements into the Methodist Church in Wesley’s time—“a desire to flee from the wrath of God and be saved from your sins.” There are no expenses and the reward to the institution is in the realization of helpfulness. This helpfulness ought not to confine itself to books; it ought to, in a visual and in a tangible way, show what may be learned from books—in other words, there ought to be lectures and practical demonstrations of the difference between an artisan and an artist in any trade, and how the artisan may become an artist. Not dissolving views of ancient temples, but educative pictures of modern

buildings in different stages of construction and illustrated in the process by real bricks and mortar.

The public library of Toronto, I hope, will have these and many other distinguishing features which will make its work inspiringly useful and instructionally valuable so that it may deserve to be called the educational. These are all possibilities, not mere Cobalt prospectuses; one must have ideals if he would succeed—even so must an institution, for its ideals are only the social consciousness of its leaders. There are many aspects of this work which I have not touched on—its relation to the children and to the homes of those who need sunshine, gladness and guidance. There is some of that being done now in this very city.

But we hope to proceed towards these things in a practical evolutionary manner.

I have been too long in prosaic business to be as enthusiastic as the Irishman who protested so loudly and emphatically of his love to his wife and family and to make it beyond reproach said—"I love you so much I would lay down my life for your sake." Nora, imperturbable, collected, and experienced, said calmly, "I don't want you to lay down your life, I want you to lay down the hall carpet."

We are laying carpet.

What do we need to carry out this work? Not money, that will come some day, when cities of over 100,000 with the multitude of problems that belong peculiarly to them will be treated on the same basis as those under 100,000.

What we need to make our work a success is sympathy. Let me quote a paraphrase that I like to use in connection with library work to illustrate the attitude that those in the library should preserve towards an enquiring public. And may I not claim something of the same spirit from the public towards the library.

Sympathy never faileth. Whether they be references they shall fail, whether they be queries they shall cease, whether they be books they shall be taken away, and now abideth knowledge, industry, sympathy, these three, but the greatest of these is sympathy.

I am reminded by the lateness of the hour of a book which I saw advertised in a catalogue from England: "Shut your mouth and save your life," with 29 illustrations, Cloth, London, 1875, in fine second-hand condition, \$1.50.

(April 26, 1909).

Imperial Defence.

BY LIEUT.-COL. HUGH CLARK, M.P.P.

LIEUT.-Col. Hugh Clark, M.P.P., of Kincardine, was the guest of the Club, and delivered an address on Imperial Defence.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen, members of the Canadian Club: I am grateful to the Chairman for the kind words in which he has introduced me, but not for the flattering manner in which he described me as an orator. I never like to be introduced in that way, for I feel sensible of my inability to live up to the introduction, but I have always this satisfaction, that if you go away with a poor opinion of my oratory you likewise go away with a poor opinion of his veracity.

The fact that you gentlemen adopt the name Canadian indicates that you are tolerably well satisfied with Canada as a country, with Canada as a home, with Canada as a name. In this you show admirable judgment and excellent taste. It is not for me to sing paeans to the praise of our country. We have passed through several election campaigns lately and no doubt you have heard your political orators dilate upon Canada's magnificent distances; her unparalleled resources; her marvellous possibilities. The terms have become hackneyed, but it is a fact that one cannot accurately describe Canada without the use of superlatives. Dr. Samuel Johnson was a poor man, and so it gave him great delight to be able, as executor of the Thrall estate, to sign his name to very large cheques, and when the time came to sell the Thrall brewery he told the prospective bidders, in that grandiose and ponderous language for which he was so famous, that he was selling "not butts, and vats and valves, but the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." Well, sir, that is what we have in this country to-day, not only the wealth of golden grain; the cattle on a thousand hills, the trees in the virgin forests, the fishes in our mediterranean lakes, but we have also silent invisible assets, outcroppings of which may be seen in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and even up as far north as Dawson City, vast mineral re-

courses, waiting for the pick of the prospector, waiting to be developed, "the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice," and I venture to think that the richest spots in Canada may yet be found among the rejected and despised rocks and fastnesses of Algoma and Nipissing, in our own Province. A few years ago, we used to think that large areas of this country were bound to be inhabited, but to-day we have settlements in regions that ten or fifteen years ago we regarded as uninhabitable, and now no one need doubt that every part of Canada can be made a home of plenty and prosperity.

The question that arises now is, is this country worth defending, and the description is the best answer to the question. It is worth defending. Then arises the question, are our defences worth while? We have here representatives of every anus of the military service. We have regiments of infantry not quite so in demand as in modern days, when rapid mobilization and manœuvring are of such great moment; regiments of cavalry and mounted infantry, useful for this very reason; batteries of artillery (and I never yet have met the artillerist who fails to regard his as the arm pre-eminent); we have the Army Service Corps for the provisioning and feeding of the troops, necessary because it is as true to-day as it was when Wellington so bluntly stated it, that "an army marches on its belly;" we have corps of guides, doing very useful work; we have engineers, and signallers. But while we have every arm of the service, we have only in the neighborhood of forty thousand men in our Canadian Army. But the strength of the force which can be put in the field for national defence does not to-day appear on paper. One of the most significant features of the call to arms in South Africa was that a larger proportion of the men who responded to the call had never been at an annual training camp, and their names never until then appeared on the service rolls. In a democratic country like Canada the words of the poet are conspicuously true:

"Men are not born to the fighting; men are not born to the
Sword;

Only for God and their country have men to the battle front
poured.

Not in the clamor of bugles, not in the lilt of the drum,

But in the call of their country do men hear the terrible
 ‘Come,’
Then rise the men of a nation, men of a purpose and will,
Then do they rise with a light in their eyes,
But not as men go to the kill.”

Our strongest defence is in this latent energy, and I have no doubt that in the stress of war our Canadian forces would perform what Bonaparte used to call “prodigies of valour,” but I am not foolish enough to think that we would enjoy the sense of security which we do were it not for the fact that we lean upon the arm of the greatest empire in the world. And it is pleasant to feel that when we rely upon the might and majesty of Britain we are leaning upon no slender reed. Only a few years ago, I was conversing with a much travelled man. I think it was Bayard Taylor, who said that Audobon had travelled more and seen less than any other man he had ever met. This man was different. He had not only travelled much, but had observed as well. We were discussing a flag episode during the exposition here in Toronto. He took exception to the critics who found fault with the profuse display of alien flags, and I was disposed to object to him when he said, “Look here, Colonel, if you had travelled as much as I have and had the opportunity of seeing the might and majesty of Britain displayed on every sea, you would not begrudge to the people of any other country on earth the petty privilege of waving their flags whenever and wherever they willed.”

And this brings us, sir, to the present day and the juncture which some critics persist in calling a crisis. The annoying feature of the whole thing is that we have in Canada very wise men, mostly editors, who are having lots of fun these days in describing the ‘panic?’ into which they say Britain has been plunged by the ‘German peril.’ I shall accept these terms only because they use them, and not that I regard as panic the quiet, and dignified concern which patriots must feel in the present state of national defence. A ten-year-old boy can have heaps of fun at his father’s timidity. He can enjoy it all the more, knowing as he does, that if there is any fighting to be done it is the old man who will have to do it. (Laughter.) What is the cause of this quiet but resolute concern for our national safety which these wise men call panic? Is there any cause for it? No one disputes that Germany is vastly increasing her navy and that Austria is offering her

substantial assistance. Is it with the object of attacking France, or Russia, or Holland, Belgium, Sweden or Norway? Certainly not. Germany's activity can have no objective if it be not Britain. In this connection I may quote an incident from Boswell's Johnson, which, if it is not apropos of the present situation, tends in that direction. As Boswell and Johnson were walking along the street they saw a fellow making grimaces at them. "What does the man mean?" asked Boswell. "Depend upon it, sir," replied the sage, "he means to be offensive." It is folly to rail against the Germans as a speaker in Canada has recently done. It is futile to deny their progress in military science. They are a great industrial people and not without high national ambitions and aspirations. But because we recognize these conditions and advocate means to meet them we are, forsooth, alarmists. Is Premier Asquith given to timidity? Is Reginald McKenna an alarmist? Whatever authoritative declaration has been made on this point has been made by members of a government pledged to a reduction of armaments, and certainly never accused of jingoism. And then as to our ability to meet these new conditions, is not Lord Roberts a good judge or our army, and Lord Beresford competent to speak as an expert on our navy? We have, therefore, high authority for our concern as to the grave situation that confronts our Empire, and we have, too, expert evidence as to the condition of our national defence. Is it not, therefore the plain duty of the empire to meet the situation boldly?

Now, as to the effect of this "crisis." It will put the British army and navy in a state of preparedness, and that is a good thing in such a time. I have said elsewhere, and I repeat here, that I should prefer to see Britain in a panic in the piping times of peace than to see her thrown into a panic when the "clouds darken to menace of war." You cannot persuade Tommy Atkins that Britain errs on the side of devoting too much attention to him in the time of peace. You recall Kipling's poem on this point. If Britain is at fault it is in allowing her patriotism to cool and her arms to rust in peace times, and I should regard as a godsend even a tenth-rate melodrama if it has the effect of keeping up Britain's preparedness for times of stress and struggle. But we have here, as elsewhere, men whose love of country is overshadowed by their hatred of militarism, and they demand that Britain's military position should remain on *statu quo*. That

is very good if other countries adopt the same rule. But the attitude of the anti-militarist is very illogical. I can understand a man advocating absolute disarmament which has the merit of cheapness. I can understand a man advocating an increase of armament to meet the situation adequately. But I cannot understand the attitude of the man who demands that things remain exactly as they are, although all military experts have decided that they are or will be inadequate. It is money wasted if it provide not adequate security. They appear to believe that increased efficiency tends to the provocation of war. The very opposite is the fact. The British navy has not had a general conflict of consequence since Trafalgar, nearly one hundred years ago. What does this mean? It means that British naval supremacy spells peace. If the British navy had been less strong, don't you suppose it would have ample opportunity to test the mettle of her sailors and the strength of her ships? Would the naval supremacy of Germany or any other country, except Britain, tend towards the preservation of peace? Never.

But we go on in a state of unpreparedness, and what is the result? In the end we have won, but it has been with a greater loss of blood and treasure. We have imbibed the almost fatalistic idea that we shall lose the initial battles in every war, and some of us, indeed, feel that because, and not in spite of this, we win in the final conflict. We heard the same thing in the Japanese-Russian war, and it came from Russians. They said "we always lose the first battles, but in the end we win." But in this case they lost at both ends, and who knows but that sometime we, too, may lose the final battles because we lost the first. Preparedness, I say, is not only a preventive of war, but when war does come it cuts down what Wellington used to call the "butcher's kill."

Another result of this "panic," will be that Canada must define her exact position within the empire. We boast that Canada is a nation, but I say that it is up to self-respecting Canadians all over the Dominion to say with one voice that if we are now a nation we do not propose to be a nation of dead-heads and deadbeats. (Applause.) I am not concerned with the exact manner in which we do it, but I do think our contribution should be prompt, cordial and ungrudging. I have no doubt that in some European countries the notion is current that British colonies are dependencies in all that implies, and a burden to the empire. It is our business to show that the name is a misfit if applied to Canada.

Now, sir, here we are, in a cool, complacent way, discussing war as if it were a commonplace affair. But in advocating preparation we are not blinking that fact that war is exactly as Sherman defined it. And he knew, for he devastated the country from Atlanta to the sea." Sheridan knew, who desolated a swath of country twenty miles in width in his famous cavalry raids. Old Marshal Vorwards recognized it when on his second entry into Paris with the allied army he offered a toast in which he prayed that what had been so hard won by the swords of the warriors should not be lightly given away by "the pens of the diplomats." And I sometimes think that war would be less frequent if the gentlemen who wield the pens of the diplomats had also to wield the swords of the warriors. But war will be, "so long as the world endures and man is man." It is a possibility so long as it is necessary to have police patrol the streets of Toronto, for the army is nothing more than national police and the navy is nothing but the police who guard our coasts and our commerce. War is possible just so long as it is man's first impulse to resent an insult; to hit back when hit; to stop the mouth of slander with a fist.

Let us make no mistake about this, but let us also see to it that we are thrice-armed in future by having our quarrel just. History is full of instances which prove that a numerically weaker army fighting in a just cause can triumph over a larger army. It was exemplified at Marathon and Thermoplae. The regiment that Hampden raised in his own county was described by Cromwell as "a rabble of tapsters and serving-men out of place," but it was unconquerable in the Puritan war. In many ways Napoleon was superior to Wellington as a leader, and Wellington described his motley forces at Waterloo as "the worst army he ever commanded." The evidence is convincing, that if Wellington had lost at Waterloo his name would have been execrated, for he was badly served by his aides, his dispositions were faulty, and the information he sent Blucher inaccurate. The Corporal Brewsters in this audience will not relish this reference to the Iron Duke, but if you object, blame Lord Wolseley, who is my authority. But the stars in their courses fought against Napoleon; the great God of Battles had decreed that the fire-brand of Europe should no longer devastate the world. The comparison may be odious, but we should all prefer to have said of every war in which the empire may be engaged what

I say now of Waterloo, that Britain won not because she had superior forces and a superior general, but because she fought in the cause of mankind.

And now, sir, I must conclude without touching on many things that you have in your minds in this connection, but this is your business meeting and I must forego them. In conclusion let me say that Britain will survive this "crisis" as she survived many crises in the past. I can remember, so can you, when Russia was the bugbear of British diplomacy, we suspected her designs in the far east; she was the disturber in the Balkans. On the 1st January, seven or eight years ago, Alfred Austen published a poem in the *London Times* disclosing the national distrust of Russia. I recall his lines,

"And Muskovite legions tramping on, doing the will of the Czar."

But he then saw what few others of that day saw, the silver lining on the war cloud, for in the last stanza he says:

"But still the glory of light in heaven, and light that is still on its way,

Faint hearts who despond of to-morrow, look up and be done with despair and dismay.

For British sentinels stand erect at the fortress gates of the world,

And the British flag is on every sea with its splendid symbols unfurled,

And the Lord of Right still sits on His throne, still wields His scepter and rod,

And the winds, and the waves, and the years move on, doing the will of God!"

A few months more and it became evident that the Muskovite legions were doing anything but the will of the Czar; they were tramping on in the opposite direction. And it did not require the might of Britain to put the quietus upon this disturber of Britain's peace. It required only the might of Britain's little yellow ally.

This and other perils will pass away too, but only if we are prepared to meet them. To-day I am proud to say the empire occupies a position not only of "splendid isolation," but also undeniable supremacy and unparalleled prosperity. This position she has attained through years and centuries of strenuous but benevolent endeavor, and I am more concerned now than ever that it is the general advantage of Canada (you have heard that phrase before, Mr. Chairman), to the general advantage even of the German people, but also to the general advantage of the whole of the civilized world, that Britain shall live.

Secretary's Annual Report.

Toronto, April 26th, 1909.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The following is the 11th annual report of the Toronto Canadian Club :—

Total number on roll	1,656
Present paid membership	1,441
New applications during year.....	216

There were 24 meetings held during the year, of which four were special meetings, as follows : October 23rd, October 27th, December 30th and March 19th.

The average attendance was 262.

The following is a programme of the meetings :—

<i>Date.</i>		<i>Attendance.</i>
Oct. 23rd.	Lord Northcliffe, "Our Business Partner, John Bull"	450
" 27th.	Right Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., etc.	1,000
Nov. 9th.	Prof. B. E. Fernow, "The Truth as to the Timber Situation"	125
" 16th.	C. C. James, "The Agricultural Problem of Ontario"	175
" 23rd.	Dr. J. K. Leonard, Supt. of the Ohio State Reformatory	250
" 30th.	Controller F. S. Spence, "Some Suggestions as to the Solution of Toronto's Street Railway Problems"	175
Dec. 7th.	Right Rev. C. D. Williams, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, "Moral Bi-metallism"	150
" 14th.	Prof. Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard University, "The Right and Wrong of the Prohibition Movement"	225
" 21st.	Prof. Miller, Provincial Geologist, "Canada's Mineral Resources"	200
" 30th.	F. S. Spence and A. W. Wright, "License Reduction"	275
Jan. 11th.	Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of the Department of Technical Education of Nova Scotia, "Technical Education"	100
" 18th.	F. S. Lawrence, "Peace River District"	175

<i>Date.</i>		<i>Attendance.</i>
Feb. 1st.	John P. Knight, Secretary Canadian Bankers' Association, "The Origin and Mechanism of the Clearing House"...	275
" 8th.	Sir James P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, "The Influence of the Canadian Club on the Future of Canada".....	450
" 15th.	Prof. C. A. Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College, "Canadian Agriculture as applied to Wheat Growing".....	125
" 22nd.	Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., "The Work of the Waterways Commission".....	275
Mar. 1st.	F. W. Baldwin, "Aerial Navigation"....	375
" 8th.	Martin Burrell, M.P., "British Columbia"	250
" 15th.	A. W. Campbell, C.E., "Good Roads and Transportation".....	100
" 19th.	Hon. Joseph Martin, "Canada's Relation to the Empire".....	250
" 29th.	Prof. Adam Shortt, "Canadian Civil Service".....	200
April 5th.	Sir Andrew Fraser, Bengal, India, "Political Unrest in India".....	475
" 12th.	Geo. H. Locke, "The Public Library as an Educational Institution".....	125
" 26th.	Col. Hugh Clark, "Imperial Defence," Annual Meeting.....	...

Of the 24 speakers entertained during the year, 18 are Canadians, 2 English, 1 Scotch and 3 Americans. The Canadian speakers covered a district extending from Nova Scotia in the East to the Peace River district within a few miles of the Arctic Circle, dealing with all the resources of Canada and the development of the same. While the attendance at the regular luncheons has not been as large as it should have been, the subjects discussed have been most interesting and instructive, and altogether the Club has had a very successful year.

I beg to move the adoption of this report,

J. H. W. MACKIE,

Secretary.

Seconded by FRANK STANLEY.





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